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FROM

Early Lebanon.



John Trumbull

Early Lebanon.

AN

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED IN LEBANON, CONN.,

BY REQUEST,

ON THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL, JULY, 4 1876.

BY

Rev. ORLO D. HINE,

PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHURCH.

WITH AN APPENDIX OF

HISTORICAL NOTES,

By NATHANIEL H. MORGAN,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1880.

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NATIONAL CENTENNIAL/CELEBRATION

AT

LEBANON, CONN., JULY 4, 1876.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

HON. GEORGE D. SPENCER,	PRESIDENT.
REV. GEORGE L. PUTMAN,	CHAPLAIN.
WILLARD P. BARBER, M.D.,	
Reader of the Declaration of Independence.	
REV. ORLO D. HINE,	HISTORIAN.
LYNDE L. HUNTINGTON,	MARSHAL.
JAMES M. KINGSLEY,	ASS'T MARSHALS.
COL. ANSON FOWLER,	
JACOB McCALL,	

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This glimpse of the past history of our town, was, from the necessities of the case, hastily prepared, for the special occasion stated on the title page; and after its delivery, the manuscript was deposited with the State Librarian, at Hartford, with others of a similar character, which had been delivered in several other towns in the State, on the same occasion; as had been requested by the National Centennial Commissioners of the State; and there it has remained.

A short time ago, Hon. N. H. Morgan of Hartford, formerly of this town, applied to the writer for permission to publish the manuscript; offering also to prepare and add an Appendix of Notes, etc., in further illustration of our history, with which he was already familiar, both from our own records, and from his extensive researches in other historical labors. His offer was therefore cordially accepted; and since then, the Address has been re-examined, revised and considerable additions made. A large Appendix has also been added.

It is now presented as only a sketch—a mere outline of such a history, full and comprehensive, as would be fitting for the former fame of the town, and of its many illustrious men; but it is hoped that even this glance at the worthy lives and noble achievements of our honored forefathers, will awaken as lively an interest in its study, as has been felt in its preparation; and that it will inspire the present generation, not only with a just pride in their memory, but with a warmer zeal and a nobler purpose to emulate their example.

LEBANON, AUG., 1880.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

The intrinsic interest of this occasion it would be difficult to over-estimate: the Centennial year and natal day of this Nation, which, one hundred years ago, consisted of thirteen feeble colonies, stretching along the Atlantic coast, with a population in the aggregate of less than 3,000,000, dependent on the mother country for many necessary supplies, and kept in dependence by her, and in danger of being subjected to her arbitrary power.

Now there is a consolidated Nation of thirty-eight states and 45,000,000 of people, extending from the chain of lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and reaching across the continent to the western ocean; with a variety and richness of soil, mineral treasures, and means of communication then unknown. The century has been one of change and progress so marvelous, that if the future had been made to pass before the mental vision of the men of one hundred years ago, it would have appeared like the creations of a dream, and too grand to be possible in reality.

We do well to stop in this centennial year and look back; noting the point from which we started; tracing our advance through the different stages; measuring

the dangers and critical passes through which we have come, and the attainments we have made; deriving motives of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer—the God of our fathers who has led us thus far—felicitating ourselves on the position we have reached on all which distinguishes us as a nation, while we also take warning and incentive as to the future.

And we are assembled not merely as citizens of this favored nation, but also of this ancient town, which bore no obscure part in the struggle for independence, and which has had a note-worthy share in the progress and achievements which have since been made.

You appointed a committee to prepare a historical address for this occasion—historical, as they understood the language of the vote appointing them, as embracing facts in the history of this town; especially in relation to the war for independence. The committee was appointed late and have not had adequate time to perform the service assigned them. They have done what they could with the opportunity and means at their command.

In order, intelligently, to present some main facts in the history of the town during the Revolutionary period, it will be needful—to do what we conclude you designed that we should do—to briefly sketch its early history.

The territory which now constitutes the town of Lebanon, called by the Indians, as to its main part, Po-que-chan-neeg, was originally claimed by the Indian chief, Uncas. He belonged to the Pequot tribe, which had its seat in the present town of Stonington, near

the village of Mystic. He was of the royal family, and married a princess of the royal family of the same tribe. Aspiring to the leadership of the tribe by means decidedly crooked and summary, and failing in his rash purpose, he was obliged to secede, and with a few adherents withdrew across the Pequot, now the Thames river, where he established himself on lands which have since been held by the remnant of Indians, in the present town of Montville. Here he set up a claim to a territory twenty-two miles wide, bounded on the east by the Thames river, and on the west by the Connecticut, and extending from the sea shore north indefinitely; embracing large portions of the present territory of Tolland and Windham counties. This included the tract which formed this town.

After the destruction of the Pequot fort at Mystic by Major Mason, in 1637, Uncas seems to have been so impressed by the bravery and power of the English, and to have felt so strongly that if he had their friendship, they could defend him against any enemy, he ceded, from time to time, to his many friends among the white settlers, and to the colony of Connecticut, all his lands and possessions, reserving to himself certain rights and privileges.

The first proprietor of land within the limits of this town, was Major John Mason. In 1663 the General Assembly of the colony gave him for meritorious services, five hundred acres of land, which he might take, as he should choose, in any unoccupied territory in the colony. Norwich had then purchased to the

line which now divides Franklin and Lebanon. Mason came just across that line, and selected his five hundred acres in the southwestern part of the town, in what is now the society of Goshen; that section being called by the Indians Pomakuk. This land was surveyed and formally conveyed to him in 1665.

In 1666 the General Assembly gave Rev. James Fitch, who came from Saybrook to Norwich and was the first pastor of the church there, and son-in-law of Mason, one hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Mason's tract. Subsequently Oweneco, son and successor of Uncas, gave to Rev. Mr. Fitch, for favors received, a tract five miles long and one wide, which is described as extending from the southwestern corner of the town, next to the tracts already mentioned, along the Franklin line to near the Willimantic river. According to this description, it was nearer seven than five miles long; but surveys had not then been made, and boundaries were very loosely drawn. This is familiarly known as "Fitch's, or Mason and Fitch's mile."

In 1692, Oweneco, who still claimed a sort of ownership in unoccupied lands here, sold and conveyed to four proprietors, Capt. Samuel Mason and Capt. John Stanton of Stonington, and Capt. Benjamin Brewster and Mr. John Birchard of Norwich, a tract called the five mile purchase adjoining, and north-west of "Mason and Fitches mile," so called. The General Assembly of the colony in 1705 confirmed this deed of Oweneco; and at the same time and by the same instrument, confirmed a deed from these

four proprietors, conveying all their rights and interests in this tract and all that pertained to it, to fifty-one persons named, who had taken lots; most of whom were inhabitants here.

Adjoining this on the north and northwest, was the Clark & Dewey purchase, made by William Clark of Saybrook, and Josiah Dewey of Northampton, Mass., in 1700, of Oweneco and Abimelech, Indian chiefs, claiming the rights which Uncas had had; and the deed was also signed by English persons who had gained titles of some sort to portions of the tract. This purchase embraced the northern portion of this town, as it now is, and a part and perhaps the whole of Columbia.

These several tracts, with two smaller sections, one called the gore, and another, the mile and a quarter propriety, constituted the original territory of this goodly town of Lebanon, which one hundred and eighty years ago was a wilderness.

The four proprietors, Mason, Stanton, Brewster, and Birchard, evidently designed that the "Five mile purchase," and "Mason & Fitch's mile," should form the main part of a plantation, and that this street, since called Town street, should be the center, and under their direction the street was laid out, and the land adjoining it allotted.

Having in view the earliest establishment, and most efficient maintenance of the worship of God, and the means of education, the land along the street was divided into home-lots of forty-two acres each, and there were second and third lots lying back of these, and in other parts of the town. Every one taking a home-lot was entitled to a lot of the other divisions. In this

they seem to have had in view access to water in the streams running each side of this ridge, and the possession of meadow land in the valleys. The second and third divisions, taken from unoccupied land in other parts of the town, were assigned by lot, and hence were, literally, lots.

This broad street and open common, which became so marked a feature of the place, seems to have been formed in this way. Originally, it was a dense alder swamp. When the settlers came to build their houses, they would of course set them on the dryer ground of the edge of the slopes extending back on each side. Thus, between the lines of dwellings there was left this swampy space, varying in width, but in general some thirty rods wide. Of course, it was owned by the original fifty-one proprietors of the five mile purchase.

They were organized, had their officers, meetings, and records. They performed acts of ownership of the land in this street, as of other common undivided land in the purchase; and in 1808, (by William Williams and the second Governor Trumbull, as their representatives,) gave to Dea. Samuel Buckingham a deed of a portion of the common in front of his premises, and received of him forty dollars as the price. They had meetings at a still later date.*

The actual settlement of the plantation began in 1695, and its increase appears to have been rapid, the number of grants and allotments bearing date November of that year being more than fifty. The five mile purchase evidently came then to be fully open for oc-

* See Note—Town Street Title—Appendix.

cupancy, and settlers rushed in. They came from different quarters ; some from Norwich, others from Northampton, still others from other places in this colony and in that of Massachusetts.

Lebanon has been spoken of as originally a dependence of Norwich. No part of its territory was ever embraced in the nine mile square, which constituted the territory of Norwich, or was ever under the jurisdiction of Norwich. And there is no evidence that a majority of the early settlers came from that town. The Clarks, the Deweys, the Trumbulls, the Strongs, came from other places.

The inhabitants held a meeting in 1698, and the earliest record of the town, or settlement as it was properly called, was then made.

In 1697, under the direction of the first four purchasers and proprietors, a lot was set apart for a minister, to be his, when in an orderly way, he should be settled among them, and, as worthy of note, it was one of the best lots through the whole length of the street ; near, and directly opposite the spot which had been selected as the site of the meeting-house. It was the land which the Lyman family, and Mr. Asher P. Smith now occupy. And in a house which stood a little south of Mr. Smith's dwelling, the first minister, Joseph Parsons, from Northampton, Mass., is supposed to have lived.

The first inhabitants of course had to struggle with the inconveniences and hardships of a new country. Where these dwellings, and gardens, and farms now are, all was forest, and as we infer from the moisture of the soil, and from other evidence, with a thick undergrowth.

It serves to indicate their condition, that in 1700 they took action in reference to a grist-mill. And the plantation offered Mr. Joseph Parsons of Northampton, afterwards of Norwich, as we infer, the father of the minister, as an encouragement to build such a mill, one hundred and twenty acres of land, provided he would maintain it ten years. From the fact that the road running west from the brick church was cut to this mill, the conclusion is warranted, that it was built near where the present mill on that road stands. The first saw-mill was built a little below where Hinckley's mill now is—in a tract called "Burnt Swamp."

In 1699, four years after the settlement of the plantation really began, the General Assembly at its May session "ordained and appointed a committee to view the lands at Lebanon, and to consider what quantity may be allowed for a plantation there, and to make return to the General Court in October next." There were various "lands"—not a few tracts here—held under different titles and with uncertain boundaries. Though the inhabitants had met to consider their interests, and had their officers, they had not been legally organized, and had not been recognized as a town.

At the fall session of the General Court, there is made a record of this sort, "Whereas, differences between Lebanon and Colchester hath proved much to the prejudice of both places, and impedimentall to their comfortable proceedings in the settlement thereof, these proposals are the nearest that can be agreed unto which here follow." The bounds are then given as agreed upon by Joseph Parsons for Lebanon, Nathaniel Foot and Michael Taintor for Colchester.

The line thus determined was "approved and confirmed to be the standing dividint line between the above-named towns. The rest of the bounds to be according to the return of the committee in 1699."

And further, "This Assembly doth grant to the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon all such immunities, privileges, and powers as generally other towns within this colony have, and doe enjoy." There is then, an order as to the rates for defraying the local charges in the town, and the record proceeds: "Free liberty is by this Assembly given to the town of Lebanon to embody themselves in church estate there, and also to call and settle an orthodoxe minister to dispense the ordinances of God to them, they proceeding therein with the consent of neighbour churches as the lawe in such cases doth direct."

The people acted on these grants of privilege, and the town was formally organized in 1700. The church was embodied November 27th of the same year, and Mr. Joseph Parsons was ordained pastor of the church, and minister of the town. A military company called a "train band" was also formed, yet I find in the public records no mention of any officers commissioned until the May session of 1702, when Lieut. John Mason is appointed Captain of the "train band" in Lebanon, Ensign Jeremiah Fitch to be their Lieutenant, and Mr. Joseph Bradford to be their Ensign, and to be commissioned accordingly. In 1708 there was a second train-band here, I conclude in that part of the town now called Goshen.

It is worthy of notice, that though the town was organized in 1700, and invested with all immunities,

privileges, and powers of other towns, it did not send deputies to the General Assembly until the May session of 1705, the reason being, doubtless, that it had not been required by the colonial government to bear any portion of the public expense until a tax was levied on the inhabitants for that purpose, at the October session, 1704. It was at that time a distinctly recognized and a cherished principle that representation should accompany taxation, and "no taxation without representation" at length became the war-cry of the Revolution.*

Though the town was now fully organized, with church and minister, and train-band, and about to take its place by its deputies in the General Assembly with the other towns of the Colony, its settlement was hindered. The bounds and titles to lands were in a very unsettled condition, and, growing out of this were uncertainties and controversies and frequent appeals to the Assembly for relief. In 1704, the public records say, "there were great difficulties and trouble among the inhabitants of Lebanon, through the unsettledness of their lands," and they appointed a surveyor to run the south or southerly line of the five mile square purchase. The boundary between this town and Colchester was not yet settled. And in 1705, several of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon made complaint of sundry difficulties and inconveniences, under which they were laboring, respecting the purchasing of a tract of land five miles square of Oweneco and the four proprietors.

It is not surprising that there was this uncertainty

* See Note—No taxation without representation—Appendix.

as to bounds and titles, when we consider that gifts and cessions were made by Indian chiefs, and Sir Edmond Andros said their deeds were so indefinite and contradictory; as "to be worth no more than the marks of a cat's paw," and that these chiefs, as to ownership, were in controversy among themselves, while the settlers had gained a variety of titles from them. In 1705 the General Assembly passed a broad healing act. Referring to the deed of Oweneco to the four proprietors, Mason, Stanton, Brewster, and Birchard, and to the deed of these proprietors to fifty-one proprietors, most of whom were residing there, the Act is to this effect: "And the same recited deeds or conveyances, and the grants, sales, and bargains therein contained, are hereby allowed, approved, and confirmed to be firm and effectual to all intents and purposes, according to the true meaning and intent thereof, as shall be construed most favorable on the behalf, and for the best benefit and behoof of the grantees and purchasers (heretofore named), their heirs and assigns forever." And by this Act a degree of satisfaction and quiet seems to have been established.*

At the May session of the Assembly, 1705, Mr. William Clark was deputy from this town to the General Assembly, the first whom it sent: at the October session, Mr. Samuel Huntington was deputy. Lebanon was "listed," *i. e.*, the property was put into the grand list to be taxed for general purposes, for the first time in 1704. In the roll of persons and estates presented to the General Assembly in 1705, embracing thirty-three towns, Lebanon is rated at £3,736, and is the

* See Note—Five mile purchase—Appendix.

twenty-first in the list ; it has ninety taxable inhabitants, perhaps indicating a population of 350. The next year it stands £4,390, and 105 taxable persons. And this year, this town sent two deputies, viz : Ensign John Sprague, and Mr. William Clark. The town sent as deputies the same persons repeatedly ; the number from which selections were made from year to year being small, in strong contrast to the present practice of rotation, and never more than one term for the same person.

The next year, 1707, Lebanon stands £5,179, and 135 taxable persons. For a few years the settlement of the town appears not to have been rapid. Privations and hardships must have been endured by those who came here ; their dwellings must have been log-houses among the trees and bushes, with here and there a clearing, and all uncertainty as to the bounds and titles of lands had not ceased to perplex and embarrass.

That there was a great amount of danger or annoyance from the Indians does not appear, the Indians of this section being friendly to the English, in league with them, and very much dependent on them.

There is a tradition that some Indians of a tribe at war with the Mohegans—perhaps from a remnant of the Pequots—possibly from the Narragansets, still further east in Rhode Island, took a Mohegan child from the house of Mr. Brewster, who lived on the Brewster place, near where Hon. Edwin M. Dolbeare now resides, and killed it, dashing its head against the garden fence. This tradition comes, reliably, from one who lived near the time of the alleged

event, and who spoke of it, as a fact well known. There is also a tradition that the Abel house, which stood where Mr. Robert Peckham's house now stands, was a sort of fort, (stockaded, I conclude,) to which the inhabitants fled in times of danger.

If the Indians did not seriously trouble the settlers, the wild animals did. So late as 1730 the town offered a bounty of £10 for every full grown wolf that should be killed. Col. James Clark, of Bunker Hill celebrity, who died Dec. 29, 1826, ninety six-years of age, used to relate to his grand-children who are now living, that in his boyhood, as coming from Norwich in the evening, he reached the low ground near where Mr. Jeremiah Mason now lives, he drew his feet up upon the saddle to protect them from the wolves, which he often heard barking and howling in the thickets on each side of the road. Deer and wild turkeys were abundant. The first settlers had common corn-lots, which they joined in clearing, fencing, and guarding. I have queried whether they had the fever and ague; and I am sure they had, and must have shook soundly with it; but probably it did not frighten people away; for it must have prevailed in all the new settlements.

After about 1707 the number of taxable persons ceases to be given in the public records, and only the property list is noted. The list continued steadily to increase, and to gain on the lists of other towns in the colony. In 1730 it was £19,972; in 1733, £23,803; and was, in amount, the eighth in the colony: in 1740 it was £31,709, and was the fifth among the forty-eight towns in the list, and more than that of Hartford or New London. In 1748, £35,570.

From 1730 to 1760 Lebanon must have gained rapidly in population and wealth. The colony of Connecticut had greatly prospered. In 1730 the number of inhabitants, according to a census then taken, was 38,000, and about 700 Indian and Negro slaves, and 1600 Indians. In 1756 twenty-six years later, the population of the colony, consisting then of seventy-nine towns and settlements, was 130,612; an increase of 90,312; and Lebanon then had a population of whites 3,171, and blacks 103; total 3,274. Only five towns in the Colony had a larger population, viz., Middletown, the largest, 5,664; Norwich, 5,540; New Haven, 5,085; Fairfield, 4,455; and Farmington, 3,707; Hartford had only 3,027. In 1774, the year before the battle of Lexington, there were but seventy-six towns and settlements in the colony; some of the smaller settlements having been given up: the population of the Colony had increased to 198,010. The population of this town was then, whites, 3,841, blacks, 119, total 3,960, the largest population the town has ever had. Only six towns in the colony then had a larger. In 1784 the population of the state had grown to 208,800, and Lebanon had, whites, 3,837, four less than ten years before; blacks, 94, 25 less than sixty years before. Total loss, 29. Only eight towns then had a larger population; New Haven having the largest, 7,960.

In 1775 only eight towns had a larger grand list than this town, it being then £41,600, equal to \$130,300; the pound then being \$3.33½. The grand list in 1876 was \$1,185,047. Though the population has diminished, the grand list has largely increased.

The population of the town in 1870 was 2,211, an increase on that of the two preceding decades; in 1804 Columbia, with a population of about 600, was set off from this town; it now has a population of 891; add this to the present population of the town and the total is 3,162; showing a total diminution of 798 since 1774, within the territory then constituting Lebanon.

As we have said, the thirty-five or forty years previous to 1774, were a period of great prosperity to the town. Men of character and enterprise came in and grew up here. Capt. Joseph Trumbull came here from Suffield about 1704, evidently without any considerable means; for when he bought the place which had been occupied by Rev. Joseph Parsons, he mortgaged it for the sum of £340. He had vigorous traits, became a planter and trader, and at length had a ship which carried cargoes of his own, or belonging to his family.

A fact, which comes to us on good authority, illustrates the temper of the man. His business often called him to Boston, and some times he went as a drover; and he would meet Rev. Mr. Wells, who had been pastor here, whose parishioner he had been, and who now lived in Boston. Mr. Wells was a little shy of him, and evidently avoided him, now and then, in his plain and perhaps dusty attire, as not quite in trim to be familiarly recognized by a Boston gentleman. When Mr. Wells came here, where he still owned property, and (meeting Mr. Trumbull) accosted him as an old acquaintance, the latter refused to shake hands

with him, and turned away saying, "If you don't know me in Boston, I don't know you in Lebanon."

Trumbull's son, the future governor, after being graduated at Harvard College in 1727, went into business with his father, and became a merchant, and engaged extensively in commerce—the war office now standing being his store. He, and the firms to which he belonged, owned ships which traded with London and Bristol, England, Hamburg, Germany, and the West Indies, and took in their cargoes at New London and Stonington, and at Haddam on the Connecticut river.

All the trades were carried on here, and it became an important business center. Cloth, leather, boots and shoes, saddles and harnesses, axes, hoes, scythes, and barrels were made here. Among the town officers appointed every year, was an inspector of leather.

The town appointed Jonathan Trumbull to obtain from the General Assembly leave to hold and regulate fairs and market days; and they were held twice a year. These streets, now so quiet, were a place of concourse and bustle, of exhibition and traffic, which the people of surrounding towns frequented, and to which traders came from a distance; Trumbull being engaged in wide commerce and large business.

And after 1743 there was a renowned school here, which Trumbull was active in establishing, and was controlled by twelve proprietors, and which was kept for thirty-seven years by Master Nathan Tisdale. It became so widely known, that it had scholars from the West Indies, from North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia, as well as from the more northern colonies. At one time it had students from nine

of the thirteen colonies. Tisdale was a genius in his profession, and carried the school to the highest stage of prosperity which it ever reached. This helped the intelligence and high character ; the activity and pecuniary thrift of the place.*

As a result of this and other agencies, this town had for many years some of its sons in courses of liberal education, and one hundred and twenty-two are known to have received college degrees. The strong interest in education which long prevailed here accounts for the fact that so many of its sons and daughters have risen to eminence.

And from the first, Lebanon has been active in military enterprises. While this town was never directly menaced by the Indians, the frontier towns of this colony, and of the colony of Massachusetts were ; and this town was required to aid in the common defense. As early as 1709, Mr. Jedediah Strong, one of the original settlers, and an ancestor of the Strong family which remained and still has representatives here, was killed in an expedition against the Indians, near Albany. This colony sent troops to the defence of the county of Hampshire, Mass., in which, in 1704, the Deerfield massacre occurred, and which was exposed to the incursions of the French and Indians.

In 1709, in an expedition against Canada, in Queen Ann's war, the proportion of troops from this colony was 147, and the quota of Lebanon eleven.

In the wars in which the mother country was engaged at this period, the colonies were involved ; in the Spanish war of 1739 ; in King George's war ; a war

* See Note—Indian School—Appendix.

with France in 1744, in which Louisburg, in Cape Breton, a very strong place, termed the Gibraltar of America, was taken; in the French and Indian war which began in 1755, and ended in 1763 with the conquest of the whole of Canada. During these wars the seas were infested with hostile ships, and the colonists were exposed on every side. The colonies learned how to raise troops, to equip and supply them, and to tax themselves in order to pay them, and thus were in most important training for the crisis now just before them. The drums used at Bunker Hill were the same which had been used at the capture of Louisburg.

Lebanon, as a town, was among the foremost in this colony, in the part it bore in these enterprises and testings. In 1739, Jonathan Trumbull, then young, was commissioned Lieut.-Colonel of a regiment raised for an expedition against Canada; he was afterwards Colonel, and early had experience in recruiting, furnishing, and moving troops. The people of the town were patriotic and spirited.

On the surrender of Quebec, in 1759, they observed the general thanksgiving, and Dr. Solomon Williams' jubilant sermon on the occasion was published. He says: "For more than seventy years our enemies have been designing our ruin, and formed and projected a settled design to encompass us, unobserved, with a string of forts from Canada to the Bay of Mexico." He regards "the conquest of Quebec, the capital of Canada, as of more importance than has ever been made by the English since England was a nation." He states his reasons, and calls upon the people triumphantly to praise Him who has given such success.

Of course a people thus trained, in such a temper, and having such leaders as there were here, in Jonathan Trumbull, William Williams, and others, were all ready, when the mother country began to encroach on the liberties of the colonies, to resist and to maintain their rights.

When in October, 1765, Governor Fitch proposed to take the required oath to enforce the Stamp Act, and called upon his "Assistants" to administer it to him, Trumbull was among those who resisted and remonstrated. The governor urged that their allegiance to the king; the oath of their office; the safety of the charter of the colony, and their personal safety, demanded, that they administer the oath, and aid in the execution of the act. Trumbull was ready with the reply, that the act was in derogation of the rights of the colony; in violation of the common privileges of English subjects; and that they had also sworn "to promote the public good and peace of Connecticut, and to maintain all its lawful privileges;" and these they would treacherously sacrifice by submitting to the demand now made upon them.

When five (the requisite legal number out of the twelve,) were found ready to administer the oath, Trumbull refused to be present to witness its administration; and taking his hat, hastened from the chamber, leading the six other Assistants, who with him, had stood firm. This, with other clear and courageous conduct, showed him to the colonists, as fitted to be their first magistrate, and to have their interest in his hands; and he was chosen governor in 1769. He already had large experience in public affairs.

He had fourteen times represented this town as deputy to the General Assembly, and had three times filled the office of Speaker; had been chosen Assistant for twenty-two years; had been for one year side judge, and for seventeen years chief judge, of the County Court of Windham county; had been for nineteen years Judge of Probate for the Windham district; had been once elected an assistant judge, and four times Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the colony; and for four years had been Deputy Governor. He held the office of Governor fourteen years, and till within two years of his death.

William Williams was more impulsive and ardent, and fitted to inspire others with enthusiasm. With tongue and pen and estate, he gave himself to the cause of the colonies. During the gloomy winter of 1777, he sent beef, cattle, and gold, to Valley Forge, saying, "If independence should be established, he should get his pay, if not, the loss would be of no account to him."

With such men active here, we are prepared to find on the town records, resolutions like the following:

At a town meeting held 7th Dec., 1767, a letter received from the selectmen of Boston, as to the oppressive and ruinous duties laid on various articles, and calling for union in some common measures of relief, "Jonathan Trumbull, the selectmen, and others were appointed a committee, by themselves, or in concert with committees from neighboring towns, to consider and devise such measures and means, as may more effectually tend to promote and encourage industry,

economy, and manufactures." Under these oppressions, bearing heavily on it as a Port, Boston appealed to Lebanon; and this town came into full sympathy and concert with it.

At the freemen's meeting, Monday, April 9, 1770, on occasion of the "Boston massacre," which occurred the previous 5th of March, after the transaction of other business, "they met, and voted, and passed a draft of resolves or declaration of the sense of the rights and liberties which we look upon as infringed by parliament—and promoting manufactures, etc."

The following are the resolves, or declaration:

"The inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon in full Town-meeting assembled, this 9th day of April, 1770, —now and ever impressed with the deepest and most affectionate Loyalty to his excellent Majesty, George the 3d, the rightful king and sovereign of Great Britain, and of the English American Colonies,—and also being most tenderly attached to and tenacious of the precious Rights and Liberties to which, as English subjects, we are by birth and by the British constitution entitled, and which have also (been) dearly earned by the treasures and blood of our fore-fathers, and transmitted as their most valuable Legacy to us their children: In these circumstances, we view with the most sincere grief, concern, and anxiety the sufferings and distresses to which this country is subjected and exposed,—in consequence of measures planned by a few artful, designing men, unhappily of too much influence; and adopted by the Parliament of Great Britain;—the action and tendency of which is to deprive these Colonies of their free and happy constitutions, and reduce them to a state of bondage;—Measures which as the event will more fully show,—equally hurtful and pernicious to the British nation;—

particularly we deplore the unhappy fate of the town of Boston, in being so long subjected to a grievous imposition of a standing army quartered upon them,—induced by the false and malicious representations of the late governor Hutchinson and others of odious and detestable memory;—which, though they have not been able, agreeable to the designs of our enemies, to awe the inhabitants or the country into a tame surrender of these liberties,—have been the authors of a great variety of Evils and Distresses to that most loyal people, and lately (the 5th of March last) of the barbarous Murder of a number of the inhabitants of that Town. But in the midst of these calamities, we have occasion to rejoice in the union and harmony which continues to prevail throughout the American Colonies, and in their firm and fixed attachment to the principles of Loyalty and Liberty:—and Do hereby declare our high approbation and grateful acknowledgement of the generous self-denying and truly Patriotic spirit and Conduct of the respectable Merchants throughout the Colonies,—in refusing to import British manufactures into this distracted and impoverished country, until it shall be relieved of these Burdens and Grievances,—of which we so justly complain; and while we esteem and respect those who have made so generous and noble a sacrifice, as true friends and lovers of their country, We also abhor and detest the Principles and Conduct of the Few, who from sordid motives, have refused to come into so salutary a measure, and Do hereby declare and Resolve that they and their merchandise shall be treated by us with the contempt and Neglect, which their unworthy Behavior most justly deserves: and We do further Declare and Resolve, that we will to the utmost of our Power encourage, countenance, and promote all kinds of useful manufactures in the country and among ourselves,—to the end that we may soon be able, by a proper use of the Bounties of

Providence in the rich production of the American soil, to furnish ourselves with the necessaries and comforts of life,—without any longer depending for them on the Mother country;—who are also putting it out of our power, and seem to have forgotten her relation; and to prefer the hazard of obtaining from us the forced and unnatural submission of slaves,—to the certain, durable, free, cheerful, and immensely advantageous Dependence and subjection of Children.”

It is added; “The above was unanimously voted and resolved. Attest Wm. Williams, Clerk; and is recorded to perpetuate the sense the Town have of their Liberties &c. &c. by William Williams.”

Here is the very spirit and tone of the Declaration of Independence; and this was six years before the Declaration of Independence was made; and these resolves and this Declaration are as worthy of the town, as that important instrument is of the country. And they do perpetuate the sense the town had of their liberties, and will perpetuate it; for these resolves have gone into history, and were embodied, indeed, in the men who acted here. They reveal the hand of the firm, fiery patriot, William Williams; they were undoubtedly drafted by him, as they are in his hand-writing in the town records.

It shows the earnestness which then prevailed here, that in August of the same year, 1770, a town-meeting was called in reference to sending delegates to a general meeting of the mercantile and landed interests at New Haven, to consider proper measures to support the “non-Importation Agreement,” and the alarming conduct of New York in violating the same.

They voted, unanimously, to send two delegates to

this convention; made choice of Wm. Williams and Joshua West, Esqrs., a committee, or representatives to the same. They then voted and passed the following Declaration, Instruction, and Resolve, viz.:

“That it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this town that the non-Importation Agreement (so called) which has taken place in the American Colonies,—is a virtuous, salutary and Patriotic measure, generously designed and powerfully tending to procure a redress of our grievances in the removal of the unconstitutional duties on America, and the most likely to prove effectual of any lenient, moderate, and lawful measures that can be devised,—to ensure that great and important end,—in which, We our country and all Posterity are and will be deeply interested and concerned;—so that the political salvation of the country and a practical approbation of the principles which induced our Fathers’ first emigration hither—seem to depend on and be deeply connected with a strict adherence to and steady perseverance in that noble and generous resolution.”

“That the conduct of the inhabitants of New York who had been famed for strict adherence to said Agreement, in falling from and violating the same, is very alarming, and gives the most sensible concern; as a union of sentiment and practice of all the Colonies is of great importance to the common interest of the whole, and that in our opinion, all prudent and lenient measures ought to be used to recover them to their former attachments, which, if they should fail of success, They ought in our opinion to be considered lost to every generous sentiment, and all dealings and commercial connection with them broken off by every Friend of his Country’s welfare, but that (so far as to us appertain), we refer to the Wisdom and Prudence of the General Meeting of the Mercantile and Landed interests, to be holden at New Haven, the 13th of

September next, and We hereby instruct you, Gentlemen, to attend such meeting, to conform yourselves to our sentiment in the premises as before expressed.

"And it is further voted and resolved that we will continue to adhere to the true spirit and meaning of said non-Importation Agreement, and that we will not purchase any Goods, Wares or Merchandise of any person or persons in this or any neighboring town, who hath or shall import the same contrary to said agreement, or hath or shall have purchased of such importer or such imported goods, but shall and will treat such person or persons with an utter neglect and contempt, which so base and perfidious a conduct justly deserves."

"The foregoing being unanimously passed, etc., They made choice of Dr. John Clark, Wm. Williams, Mr. Josiah Rockwell, Mr. Benjamin Bill, Capt. Elijah Sprague, Mr. Charles Hinckley, Dea. Samuel Bartlett, Mr. Ansel Clark (persons from the different parts of the town), to observe and inspect the conduct of all Persons in this town respecting their violating the true intent and meaning of said non-Importation Agreement, and to use all lawful and prudent measures to prevent the same, and in their prudence and discretion, when they judge requisite, to publish the Names of such Person or Persons, if any shall be found, who have violated and counteracted the same, and as occasion shall require, to correspond with the Committees of neighboring Towns for the like salutary purpose and design."

"Then — was asked whether he had purchased or not Tea of a Rhode Island importer; he owned he had tea from Rhode Island, etc., but yet he would not purchase any more there, or otherwise contrary to Agreement, etc., and would store what he had, etc., and thereupon the Town voted it satisfactory and dismissed."

This was evidently a hot place for tories and half-hearted patriots.

The people here were in the midst of the events which were now hastening the great crisis of the Revolution, and were keenly alive to them. The day on which the infamous Boston Port Bill took effect, the 1st of June, 1774, was noted through the Colonies. In Philadelphia, muffled bells tolled; in Virginia, it was observed as a day of fasting, and the people thronged the churches. Through the *Hartford Courant*, of June, 1774, from a correspondent in Lebanon, we learn something of what was occurring here :

LEBANON, June 2, 1774.

"Yesterday being the 1st of June, the day on which the cruel Edict of the British Parliament respecting the town and port of Boston took place, was observed here with marks of distinction. The bells of the town early began to toll a solemn peal, and continued the whole day. The town-house door was hung with black, with the Act affixed thereto, and the shops in the town were all shut and silent, their windows covered with black, and other signs of distress.

"Towards evening a respectable number of freeholders of the place, and others (upon short notice) appeared at the Town-House, where the Act was publicly read and observed upon, when the following address was made, and resolutions unanimously passed.

"Gentlemen, the occasion our of meeting is interesting and solemn. I hope we are met together with dispositions suitable to the occasion. We are now, my brethren, to determine whether we will tamely submit to every act of cruel oppression, or indignantly reject, and with manly resolution, remonstrate to every instance of unjust power, by whatever hand attempted. Persuaded, you cannot hesitate one moment in the choice of the alternative, I will propose the following Resolutions.

"That we do all at this time heartily sympathize

with our brethren of Boston in the scenes of distress which this day opens upon them.

“ ‘That we view with the utmost indignation, the cruel act of unjust power which introduces this distress.

“ ‘That we consider them as suffering under the hand of ministerial vengeance for their noble exertions in the cause of liberty, the common cause of all America.

“ ‘And, That we are heartily willing and desirous to unite our little powers, in whatever general measure shall be thought best for the security and permanency of the just rights and privileges of our country. Being determined as far as we are able, to stand fast in the liberties wherein God has made them (us) free, and at the same time, would unite our ardent supplications to our Almighty Helper, the Great Father of the distressed, that American Councils may be directed by His wisdom, to these measures, that shall be most conducive to the desired end.’ ”

The speech and the resolutions bear the impress of the mind of Rev. Dr. Solomon Williams, father of William Williams, who, in his old age retained his patriotic fervor, and dying the 29th of February, 1776, left to the town a sum of money to be used in aiding the cause of the Colonies.

Such sympathy with the wrongs and distress of Boston, a sympathy universal through the country, and expressed in forms so impressive, so adapted to touch the popular feeling, powerfully tended to alienate the colonies from the mother country, and to unite them as one people for the common resistance and defence.

The people of the town could pass resolutions, practice vigilance within their limits, and express by words sympathy for Boston; and they could do more.

The alarm consequent on the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775, stirred the citizens here as deeply as in any other place in the colony. It is said that on the Sabbath subsequent, a messenger rode here on a foaming steed, entered the meeting-house in the midst of the services of worship, and beckoning for attention, announced that the blood of their brethren had been spilled in battle, and the crisis had come. The services were soon suspended, and the beat of drum called the citizens to take up arms and go to the assistance of those who were resisting the troops of Gen. Gage. This traditional incident which comes to us on good authority, we can readily believe to have occurred.

An account of moneys paid by the colony to forty-nine towns for services and expenses in this Lexington alarm, shows the whole amount to be £7,824. The sum paid to Lebanon was £339 0s. 2d.; more than was paid to any other town, with two exceptions: Windham receiving £378 15s. 5d., and Woodstock £352 13s. 3d.; these towns being nearer the scene of action.

The store of Jonathan Trumbull, which has since been called the War Office, and which, as you know, is still standing, was the center from which the soldiers of this vicinity, who at this time went to the relief of Boston, were supplied. And it is said, the Governor of the colony, his sons, his son-in-law, Wm. Williams, labored with a crowd of neighbors and friends in preparing and hastening forward these supplies.*

In the battle of Bunker Hill, the 17th of the subsequent June, Lebanon was represented. Capt. James

* See Note—Trumbull House, and War Office—Appendix.

Clark with resolute haste collected a company in this vicinity and hurried to the scene of action. On hearing the call, men at once left their work and made ready for the expedition. "Miller" Gay, as he was familiarly called, was needed as a drummer. He left his hoe standing in the row where he was hoeing, and went to the house to consult his wife. She said go, and he started the next morning with the company.

They reached the low ground of Charlestown Neck on the afternoon of the 16th, having marched ninety miles in three days. The balls from the enemy's ships whizzed by them and rolled at their feet. One of the men, thinking he could stop a rolling ball, instantly put out his foot, which the ball instantly took off.

In an orchard somewhat protected by the hill, Capt. Clark found three companies without officers—one from Connecticut and two from Massachusetts. He ordered them to fall into line, and led them upon the hill to join the other troops; and he and his men assisted in throwing up intrenchments on the night of the 16th, and fought in the engagement of the next day.

The year before his death, when he was in his ninety-fifth year, Col. Clark—known then under this title—was one of the forty survivors of the battle who were present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument, by LaFayette in 1825, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. LaFayette, who during the war had repeatedly been in Lebanon, specially noticed Col. Clark, and in the warmth of his Frenchman's heart kissed him; and on hearing of his three days' march from Lebanon, and of his pressing into the engagement, said to him, "You was made of goode stoof."

The number of men whom this town sent into the war of the Revolution, it is now impossible to determine, so many of the rolls of companies are wanting. Some who have given most attention to the papers existing, and to all the evidence, estimate that there were periods when as many as five hundred were serving in the army at the same time. Some served for short terms—three months, six months—some were minute-men, called out when the towns along the coast, New London and New Haven, were menaced or attacked. This would be one to about every eight of the inhabitants at that time. The quota of this town for the last war, from 1861 to 1865, was 206; and the population in 1860 being 2,174, this would be one to about every ten of the inhabitants. About one hundred actually went from this town, one to every twenty-one of the inhabitants.

The town records furnish abundant evidence of the resolute effort made to meet the demands for men,—which came year after year as the war went on and tasked the resources and endurance of the Colonies,—and to provide for the families of those absent in the army.

In the later stages of the war, when a given number of men was called for, the number capable of bearing arms had been reduced, and the enthusiasm which in the beginning had prompted men to enlist had subsided, the able-bodied men of the town between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five were divided into classes of the same number—ten—and each class was required to furnish a man.

After the religious services on the Sabbaths, and on

Thanksgiving and Fast days, especially in 1777, contributions for the suffering soldiers were received in the meeting-houses ; when jewelry, and every article of clothing and provisions were presented, and the ladies, as individuals, and in concert, with the discreet and earnest Madam Trumbull encouraging them, and setting them an example, bore their part in these contributions.

How impossible it is for us, in quiet Lebanon, as it now is, to picture what Lebanon was, and what transpired here, during the years of the war—the Governor of the State residing here, the counsellor and friend and efficient helper of Washington ; the Council of Safety, which aided the Governor and wielded extensive powers in the conduct of the war in this State, and in this part of the country, holding here nearly all of its more than twelve hundred sessions, held during the war ; messengers from the army, and from Washington, arriving at and leaving the War Office, bringing and carrying away dispatches ; the Governor, with the agencies he employed, engaged in procuring and forwarding provision, clothing, and military supplies, and these streets often crowded with activity of this sort ; for seven months at one period the Duke de Lauzun's legion of French cavalry here, some of them in barracks in a lot on the right of the Colchester road, called " Barracks lot," others of them on the Common, a little north of where we are assembled, where still can be seen remains of their ovens and camp utensils ; the soldiers now and then stealing wood, and a sheep, a pig, and convicted and punished ; a deserter shot ; the Duke and higher officers

having quarters in the house (on the corner) in its original form, now occupied by Asher P. Smith, and some of the officers at Alden's tavern; these gentlemanly officers, in their leisure, flirting with the fair maidens of the place; gay festivities, at which distinguished guests from abroad were present, frequently occurring; review of troops; Washington repeatedly here to consult with the Governor; La Fayette here, according to Stuart in his life of Trumbull; Gen. Knox, Dr. Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and others.

Lebanon was certainly then a center of dignity and influence—was the military headquarters of this part of the country.

With its other important contributions to the War of Independence, this town contributed, in Jonathan Trumbull, a laborious and efficient war Governor—at the beginning the only loyal Governor; to whom Washington gave distinguished confidence—on whom he relied in the most trying emergencies; a man discreet, far-seeing, inflexible in following his convictions; eminently God-fearing, and a true patriot; in William Williams, a member of the Continental Congress in 1776-7, and again in 1783-4, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, ardent, self-sacrificing, passionate in his devotion to his country; one hundred years ago to-day he represented this State—represented this town—in that great proceeding in Independence Hall, Philadelphia; in Joseph Trumbull, a commissary-general, and the first commissary-general of the national army, whose brilliant career was cut short by an early death, hastened by his strenuous devotion

to his difficult duties in organizing this department of the army; in John Trumbull, an aid-de-camp to Washington, an adjutant-general to General Gage, and a painter who acquired a distinguished reputation from his delineation of national scenes, and from his portraits of distinguished men of the revolutionary period; in Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., a paymaster to the northern department of the army, a first aid-de-camp and private secretary to Washington—a member of his family and enjoying his high esteem. Captain James Clark commanded a company in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was in the battles of Harlaem Heights and White Plains. Lientenant Andrew Fitch was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the service to the close of the war. John Wheelock, son of president Wheelock of Dartmouth College—afterwards himself president—served as lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, and was a member of the staff of General Gage.

Lebanon has done well in the men, whom in different periods it has furnished—six Governors of States, five of them of this State, who held the office thirty-seven years, and one of them, (William A. Buckingham) a second war Governor and a worthy successor of the first; resolute, indefatigable, large-hearted, vigorous, and upright in administration, and of a character to command universal esteem and affection:—Trumbull and Buckingham—names that honor the town—honor the state—honor the nation. In all the list of honored men from the beginning have there been abler, better Governors than the Trumbulls, Bissel, and Buckingham? Four senators in Congress;

seven representatives in Congress, and one of them, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Speaker of the Second Congress; five judges of higher courts, and two Chief Justices; a colored man in Prince Saunders, connected for a time with Dartmouth College, who was minister from Hayti to Great Britain, and attorney-general of that government; and a large number of ministers of the gospel, and other professional men.

From this hasty sketch, it is seen that this town has a rich, noble history; such as a few towns can present. It has an honored name, and we as citizens may be proud of what it has been, and has done. As we trace from the first those who lived and acted, and what has transpired here; the scenes enacted on this ground; it all becomes sacred ground. Every part of the town; every nook and corner; has associations and memorials which it is instructive and kindling to study. These ancient bounds which mark the lines of the original tracts that constituted the territory of the town; these ancient dwellings, some of which have stood a hundred and fifty—and some a hundred and sixty-five years—yet stand to-day; firm and fair; recalling the distinguished families that have occupied them; these farms, suggesting by the names which the “lots” of some of them retain, their former and early proprietors; this broad street; and these memorials of the revolutionary period; these societies and churches, dating far back; make all this town, to those who have open eyes, enchanted ground. While prosecuting these enquiries into our history, I have been astonished, that I have lived so long amid these localities,

the theater of such a past, and have been so little moved and elevated.

The history of this town ought to be written. A full history, thoroughly prepared, and in the hands of every family, would exert an influence which could not be measured, to elevate the aims, inspire the ambition, and ennoble the lives of those who dwell here. To prepare and give us such a history, would be a grand means of making the present generation, and coming generations, worthy successors of those past.

We cannot live on what those before us have achieved. We must do something ourselves, or be the more dishonored in the contrast. We must have something of their energy, intelligence, public spirit, love of country, religion. Our relative importance as a town, has diminished; our population is not likely to increase. But we can make these ridges and valleys smile under an intelligent and thorough industry; we can raise up men, and continue to furnish the state, and the nation, with governors and senators, and judges and ministers of the Gospel, and cultivated and noble women.

In order to this, we must have the means of education; a vital matter for us. Our fathers are noteworthy, for the early and continued attention they gave to education, and for the schools they maintained, which started their own children in a course of learning and made them intelligent citizens, and prepared so many of them for the higher institutions of learning, and drew here others from distant places to enjoy the advantages of the best schools and a cultured com-

munity. The connection of this fact with the eminence of so many, born here, and with the position the town reached in the state and nation, we do well closely to consider. We need a permanent school of high character, in which all the children of the town, the rich and poor together, can be educated and stimulated, and furnished to reputable and useful lives. Such a school would promote our pecuniary thrift, as well as our intelligence, and be an element in assuring, not perhaps our former prominence, but a true and laudable prosperity.

May the future of this goodly town of Lebanon be as honored, and as worthy of honor, as has been its past.

APPENDIX.

For many years I have been aware that the real history of our town was too little known. In my habitual researches—antiquarian, historical, and especially genealogical—among the archives of the state and towns, and other historical archives and libraries, I have been made more and more conscious that there was a treasure of wealth in the past history of Lebanon, buried from the light of the present age, and lost to the memory, or even tradition, of most of the present generation of the town itself. The preceding "Historical Address" has happily unearthed many of these buried treasures, and rescued them from oblivion; and the occasion has seemed to demand of me, also, some further contribution to our local history, from sources and materials in my possession, or within my reach, which might thus be better preserved. Hence this Appendix. But the mine of materials for such a history of our ancient town, as its merits deserve—especially, through the trying period of the Revolution—is by no means yet exhausted.

Most of the appended Notes have been prepared as references, to further elucidate subjects referred to by Rev. O. D. Hine, in his most valuable and interesting Address; and for the historical verity of these, as well as of all the other historical and biographical Notes, I am alone responsible. The tabulated matter, so largely added, is the joint labor of both; but the tedious and perplexing task of transcribing, with scrupulous accuracy and discrimination, from the town records, the lists of town and local officers, ancient births, marriages, etc., etc., which add so essentially to the value of the volume, has been patiently and carefully performed by him; myself assisting only in collating and tabulating his transcripts in proper form to print.

N. H. M.

HARTFORD, CONN., August, 1880.

APPENDIX.

NOTE—A.

TOWN STREET TITLE.

There is in existence, a "PROPRIETOR'S BOOK," containing a record of the officers and meetings of the original proprietors from 1706 to 1786. And there is preserved a record of a meeting, as late as Feb. 28, 1810; when William Williams was chosen Moderator, and Eliphalet Metcalf, clerk and treasurer, in the room of the late Governor Trumbull, deceased, [the second Gov. Trumbull, who died, Aug. 7, 1809,]—and sworn according to law, by William Williams, Justice of Peace.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING, FEB. 1810.—*Transcripts.*

"It was voted that Eliphalet Metcalf, Esq., Major Zabdiel Hyde, and Col. Jacob Loomis, be of the Committee, together with the survivors of the former Committee, (William Williams and William Huntington,) to warn Proprietors' meetings, and to do and perform all the services and business proper for the Committee of said Proprietors, and for which the former Committees have been chosen, that is needful and expedient to be done."

TOWN MEETING.

"At the annual *town* meeting, Nov. 8, 1809, the selectmen were empowered to sell to adjoining proprietors all such land in the high way as is not necessary for the accommodation of the public. Jan. 31, 1810, the town instructed the select men to dispose of the land they had surveyed

between the meeting-houses,—which they thought not necessary for the public travel." To this action of the town, the proprietors presented the Protest which is found below, dated Feb. 8th, 1810.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

"Whereas the inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon, at a meeting held by them on the 31st of Jan. last, did without law, or right, as we apprehend, vote and agree to take up, discontinue, dispose and sell, for their own benefit,—part of the land called and used for high way, being the Town Street so called, which has from the beginning, down to this present day, been used for high way, and common land, for pasturage and feeding for the poor, and also sundry other pieces of land for high ways."

"Now therefore we the subscribers, original Proprietors of the common and undivided land in the 5 mile propriety in s^d town, and legal representatives of such proprietors, in behalf of themselves and with the presumed and certain consent of the rest, who are scattered and removed into various Towns and Places, do object, declare and protest against s^d vote, as inexpedient, improper and unlawful and for reasons assigned."

"First, that s^d Town street land is not, nor ever was the property of s^d town or the inhabitants thereof, very few individuals accepted, who may legally represent the said original purchasers and proprietors, and say that s^d Town street was never laid out for high way by order of the Town or any Select-men, but was originally reserved and laid (out) by a Com^t of their own body, and s^d proprietors always considered it as their own property, all that was unnecessary for high ways; and ever kept meetings, clerks, committees, treasurers, and Records of many doings of theirs, respecting s^d town street and many high ways, and the disposition of many strips of land: s^d laying or reserving s^d wide street, was before the town was incorporated, and any name or office of any Select men existed here, so that the Town would have no right to discontinue or alter it, or any part of it, but if necessary to be done, it must be by order of the County Court; and the avails of it belong to the Corporation or Person to whom the fee of the land did belong."

"The s^d Proprietors have ever considered it as their own property, and have exercised many acts of ownership of the same, more than 100 years, as by the book of records may appear; which never was questioned until now. And at their meeting in March, 1758, the elder Gov^r Trumbull moderator, (as of all the meetings in his day,) they voted and agreed to divide the common land lying in the woods, with all such small strips as may be found lying within this Propriety, save only the common land lying in the main Town street, from Capt. Samuel Huntingtons, to Mr. John Popes. And it was provided by law, that whatever part or interest the afores^d Proprietors, by custom as well as deed, have in any common or undivided land in any Town, which they have not by their free consent as before expressed, or otherwise disposed of, or suffered to be divided or disposed of, shall be allowed and taken to be their proper estate, and that no person whatsoever, by becoming an inhabitant of such town, or by any other means against, and without the consent of such Proprietors, shall be taken or esteemed to have any estate, title, right, or interest therein."

"Further, all the laws which mention the subject are clearly in our favor;—So that it was the opinion of Gov^r Trumbull the elder, who was always clerk or moderator in their meetings; and of the late Gov^r Trumbull, who was till his death, clerk of s^d meetings and of all others, —that the right of said Proprietors could never be taken away.

And we would caution any, if any there be, willing to purchase any of s^d land, not to proceed; for their title will surely be contested.

Wm. Williams,
Wm. Huntington,
Comfort Brewster,
Eliphalet Metcalf,
Caleb Abel, jun^r,
Zabdiel Hyde,
David Trumbull,
William Lyman,
Daniel Dewey,

Israel Loomis,
Samuel Bailey,
James Bayley,
Simon Loomis,
John Loomis,
Isaac Gillet,
John Clark,
James Clark,
Eliphalet Huntington.

Feb. 8th, 1810.

TOWN MEETING.

"Feb. 19, 1810, at a special meeting, the *town* voted, to rescind the votes passed at its former meeting, respecting selling and disposing of certain portions of land in the highways. And this was the sole business done at the meeting."

NOTE.—The present title to this common, or village green, still exists, unquestionably, as I think, in the legal heirs and assigns of the fifty-one original proprietors and their present living representatives; and not in the town, nor in the adjoining proprietors; but subject, by dedication and user, to a paramount right in the public at large, to its perpetual use and enjoyment, as a public park or common.—N. H. M.

NOTE—B.

"NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

None of the older towns in Connecticut, were ever organized under any formal act of incorporation. The early settlements, during the first century, were made by a few pioneer families, in such new places as seemed to offer the best advantages for a plantation. The new settlers, being thus removed beyond the protection and jurisdiction of the older settlements, were compelled, for their own safety and good order, in their isolated condition, to become "a law unto themselves." In many cases, these new plantations, from one cause or another, proved to be failures, and after a few years were abandoned; but when successful they attracted new comers, and the permanency of the settlement became better assured.

One of their earliest desires was, to secure the advantages of religious instruction, and the offices of a Christian minister among them. The next was, usually, to obtain authority to choose certain civil officers; and as they increased in numbers they desired that a certain territory, of proper size and description of boundaries, should be assigned to them and invested with "town priveleges." Application for each of these was made from time to time, to the General Assembly, as they were severally needed; and they were usually approved—the permission given, and the privilege granted by a short and simple "Order" of the Assembly.

Take the case of Lebanon as a common example of the simple brevity of these important proceedings.

Oct. Session, 1697.—"Ordered by this Court that the new plantation situate to the westward of Norwich bounds shall be called Lebanon."

Oct. Session, 1700.—"Free liberty is by this Assembly granted to the inhabitants of Lebanon, to embody themselves in church estate there; and also to call and settle an orthodox minister to dispense the ordinances of God to them; they proceeding therein with the consent of neighbor churches, as the laws in such cases doth direct."

Same Session, 1700.—"This Assembly doth grant to the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, all such immunities, privileges and powers, as generally other towns within this colony have and doe enjoy."

But these embryo settlements were never at first called upon to contribute any share of the public expense of the Colonial Government, even although invested with "town priveleges." The settlers were mostly poor in property, and surrounded and enveloped as they were by an unbroken forest, it required all their powers and energies to win from the unsub-

duced soil, even the common necessities of subsistence. In a few years, as the clearings were enlarged, the tillage increased, and crops became more abundant, the General Assembly would enquire, by a committee, whether they were not able to bear a portion of the public burdens, and if they found they were, an assessment of their property was ordered, and a tax levied thereon, in common with the other towns. Take again, the town of Lebanon as a common example of the ordering of the General Assembly in this matter, and note that at this date, the town had been organized with full powers and privileges for four years, and yet never taxed.

Oct. Session, 1704.—"This court doe order that the plantations of Lebanon, Mansfield, Canterbury and Plainfield, be listed as other townes and plantations in this colonie are, and for performance of said worke, doe appoint the selectmen and constable or constables in each plantation, forthwith upon receipt hereof, to demand and take the rateable estate reall and personall, as the lawe directs, in their respective plantations, and perfect said lists with all convenient speed, and transmit the same to the Colonie Secretary, to be inrolled in the publick records in order to be transmitted to the Treasurer, that thereby he may give forth his warrants for the levying their shares of the Colonie charge."

Whereupon, and without any other authority or permission whatever, the towns chose one or two representatives, who, at the next session, walked boldly into the General Assembly and took their seats among the members, unchallenged and unquestioned; representation being the common right, resulting inseparably from taxation; a right settled by the universal custom from the beginning, not only in this colony, but in every colony in New England, and probably the

other colonies. In this right, Lebanon chose Wm. Clark, who took his seat in the next session, May, 1705, of the General Assembly at Hartford.

It was in this custom in New England, that the great "war cry of the Revolution", had its roots and nerves. "No Taxation without Representation", rang out as the popular key note every where, when the mother government of England attempted to tax them without any representation in Parliament. But it is not strange that this popular cry had so little effect upon the British rulers. They had but little acquaintance with our local customs from which it sprang, and from which it derived its peculiar potency. It was a new cry to them, in which they could see but little reason, and they considered it, and treated it, as only an empty and senseless clamor, set up merely to screen, what they deemed, the unruly spirit of an unjustifiable and uncalled for rebellion.

NOTE—C.

FIVE MILE PURCHASE IN 1692.

The Mohegan lands lying northerly from the New London settlements, and extending up into Windham and Tolland counties, were claimed and held jointly by Urcas and his two sons, Owaneco and Attawanhood *alias* Joshua. The grant of land to Norwich in 1659, was made and signed by all three of these, as grant-

ors. Upon the death of Attawanhood, his claim to these lands fell to his son and heir, Abimeleck; and though it does not appear that any actual division of these lands was ever made between these Indian chiefs, yet they had practically each selected a particular range or territory, over which they claimed and exercised a more special and individual right to make grants. These ranges, however, had no well defined boundaries or extent, and the grants frequently overlapped and conflicted with each other. The special range claimed by Attawanhood, and afterwards by his son Abimeleck, extended over Colchester, Lebanon, and Windham, and most of the early grants in Colchester and Windham, and many in Lebanon, were made by Attawanhood, *alias* Joshua, or by his son Abimeleck.

The "five mile purchase" in Lebanon, was made in 1692 from Owaneco, by Samuel Mason of Stonington, Benjⁿ Brewster of Norwich, John Stanton of Stonington, and John Burchard of Norwich; and the deed, bearing date Sept. 6, 1692, is signed by Owaneco alone. This grant was stoutly contested, by Abimeleck and others holding under him, on the ground that Owaneco had no right to make grants in this territory; and the parties becoming involved in perplexing law suits, appealed to the General Assembly for an adjustment of their claims. But the Assembly looked with disfavor upon these large land grants, which the Indian sachems and chiefs had made to favored friends and land speculators, as being against good public policy. They thought it wiser and better, that the lands should be kept free and unsequestered; and open to the purchase of actual settlers, in such quantities

as they might need for their own use. To gain the favor of the Assembly by conforming to this policy, and thereby to secure the title of their purchase, Mason, Brewster, Stanton, and Burchard, by their deed dated Jan. 4, 1700, conveyed the whole of it, in fee, to fifty-one persons, including themselves, for the sole use and benefit of the grantees and their heirs and assigns, as proprietors in common.

But still litigation was continued by Abimeleck and others, claiming under him, and the progress of the settlement was impeded thereby until 1705, when, on application by the inhabitants of Lebanon, the General Assembly, at the May session, approved and confirmed the deed of Owaneco to Mason and others, dated Sept. 6, 1692, and also the deed of Mason and others to the fifty-one grantees, dated Jan. 4, 1700; and vested the title, forever, in the said fifty-one grantees and their heirs and assigns, as proprietors in common.* And this, of course, ended all further litigation, and put the controversy to its final rest. The fifty-one grantees, named in the deed of Mason and others, dated in 1700, are as follows (Mason having probably died between 1700 and 1705, his right was vested in his heirs), viz.:

Samuel Mason ^s heirs,	Dan ^l Mason ^s heirs,
John Burchard, Sen ^r ,	Hezekiah Mason,
John Burchard, Jun ^r ,	James Buttolph,
Jabez Hide,	Jedidiah Strong,
John Stanton,	Thomas Hunt,
Benjamin Brewster,	Caleb Chappel,
Joseph Parsons,	William Clark,
Daniel Clark, Sen ^r ,	John Woodward, Jun ^r ,

* Hoadly's "Colonial Records, 1687 to 1706," pp. 513-516.

John Brown,
John Morgan,
Samuel Fitch,
John Mason,
John Calkin,
John Baldwin,
Sam^l Huntington,
Joseph Bradford,
Exercise Connant,
John Avery,
John Burroughs,
Nath^l Fitch,
Joseph Fitch,
George Webster,
Edward Culver,
James Dean,
Richard Bushnell,
Thomas Adgate,

John Dewey,
Micha Mudge,
Josiah Dewey, Sen^r,
Nathan^l Dewey,
John Woodward, Sen^r,
Richard Lyman, Sen^r,
Sam^l Hutchinson,
Joseph Marsh,
Joseph Thomas,
John Webster,
Joseph Pumery,
Josiah Dewey, Jun^r,
John Gillett,
Thomas Root,
Stephen Lee,
John Hutchinson,
Joseph Burchard.

It is a curious fact that nearly a third of these christian names are John ; and that more than half of them commence with the letter J. Fortunately the town was already named, or it might have been called Johnstown.

NOTE—D.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

NOTE.—The main incidents of the following note are found in the Indian Papers in the archives of the State, and of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford ; McClure's life of Wheelock ; Allen's Biographical Dictionary ; Wheelock's letter of Dec. 6, 1762, to the Marquis of Lothian ; De Forest's History of the Indians of Connecticut, and other authentic sources.

There was also another school existing here in Lebanon, from 1743 until 1768, of far wider influence and renown than the Nathan Tisdale School referred to (p. 22), and which, on its removal to New Hampshire, was there established and incorporated as Dartmouth College; that well-known institution deriving its first inception, its birth and origin, and its original and special purposes and objects from this town.

In 1735, Eleazer Wheelock, a clergyman of fine talents, of earnest character, and of devoted piety, was settled over the second congregational church in the north part of the town of Lebanon. Like many other ministers of the day, and afterwards, he had several young men in his family, whom he taught the higher branches of English, and in the classics.

In Dec. 1743, a young Mohegan Indian, about twenty years of age, whose name has since become more famous than that of any other of the tribe, unless perhaps the first Uncas, applied to Mr. Wheelock for admission among his scholars. Samson Occom, was born in 1723 at Mohegan, and grew up in the pagan faith, and the rude and savage customs of his tribe. During the great religious awakening of 1739-40, he had become convinced of the truth of christianity, and deeply alarmed for his own lost condition. For six months he groaned in the gloom of his darkness; but then light broke into his soul, and he was seized with an irresistible impulse to carry this great light to his benighted race, and to become a teacher to his lost brethren; and with his heart swelling with this impulse, he now stood before Wheelock, asking to be instructed for this great work.

It was not in the heart of Wheelock to resist this

appeal, and he at once admitted him to his school and family, with open arms, and in the spirit of his mission. Occum had already learned the letters of the alphabet, and could spell out a few words, and such was his zeal and devotion to study, that in four years he was fitted to enter college; but his health had been so impaired by intense application, and lacking also the means, he never entered. Leaving school, he returned to his tribe; preaching and teaching salvation through Christ alone, with power and effect; supporting himself, meantime, like the rest of his tribe, by hunting and fishing, and the rude Indian arts of making baskets and other Indian utensils, and occasionally teaching small Indian schools; but during all this time, still pursuing his own studies in theology and Bible literature.

In this mission he visited other tribes. In 1748, he went over to Long Island, and spent several years there among the Montauk, the Skenecock, and other tribes, preaching and teaching with great success. At one time a great revival occurred under his labors there, during which many Indians were converted. In 1759, Aug. 29, he was ordained by the Suffolk Presbytery of Long Island, and was ever after regarded as a regular member of that ecclesiastical body.

The case of Occum, and its instructive results, attracted wide attention from the first start, and Mr. Wheelock determined to open his school to other Indian youths who desired to engage in, and be fitted for the same work, and in a short time it became exclusively an "Indian School" for missionary pur-

poses; so that by 1762, he had more than twenty Indian students, preparing for the conversion of their countrymen.

This new movement attracted the earnest attention of the leading clergymen and christian philanthropists throughout all New England and the northern colonies. To all who looked with anxiety for the conversion and civilization of the aborigines of this part of North America, this school was long considered the brightest and most promising ground of hope. Notes of encouragement came pouring in from various sources throughout all the New England colonies, from minister's councils, from churches, and from eminent leaders and philanthropists, with money contributions, cheering on the movement, and all aiming to increase the numbers in training, and to give to the school a wider sweep in its influence. Probably no school in this or any other land or age, ever awakened so wide-spread and intense an interest, or seemed freighted with such a precious and hopeful mission, as did then, this little parochial school, kept in the obscure parsonage of a country minister.

In 1765 a general conference of the friends of the school was held, at which it was determined to send Samson Occom to England, to show to our English brethren there, what christianity had done for him, and what it could do for the natives of North America, and that Rev. Nath'l Whitaker of Norwich should go with him, to enlist co-operation in the cause, and to solicit contributions in its aid. Occom was then forty-three years old, well educated, and spoke English clear, and fluently. His features and complexion

bore every mark of his race, but he was easy and natural in social manners; frank and cordial, but modest in conversation; and his deportment in the pulpit was such as to command deep attention and respect. He could preach extemporaneously and well, but usually wrote his sermons. Such, then, was this son of the forest, and such his sublime mission to the English mother land; to convert the natives of a Pagan continent, to christianity and civilization, through the ministry of pagan converts of their own race.

His appearance in England produced an extraordinary sensation; and he preached with great applause, in London, and other principal cities of Great Britain, and Scotland, to crowded audiences. From the 16th of Feb. 1766, to the 22d of July 1767, he delivered between three and four hundred sermons; many of them in the presence of the king and the royal family, and the great nobles of the land. Large contributions were taken up after each of these discourses; the king himself gave 200 pounds, and in the whole enterprise, 7,000 pounds sterling, were collected in England, and about 3,000 in Scotland.*

This success resulted in transferring Wheelock's Indian School to New Hampshire, which it was thought would be a better place for an Indian Seminary, as being more retired and less exposed to disturbing influences, than the more thickly settled colony of Connecticut. It was then incorporated as Dartmouth College (taking its name from the pious and noble Earl of Dartmouth, whom Occom's mission in

* McClure's *Life of Wheelock*, p. 16-17, and De Forest's *History Connecticut Indians*, p. 459.

England had warmly enlisted in the cause), for the special object and purpose of educating and training Indian youths for the ministry and missionary work of their race; but after the death of Eleazer Wheelock, its founder and President, and especially after the death of his son, John Wheelock, who succeeded him as President, its original and distinctive character, as an Indian Seminary, gradually changed until it became, as it still remains, assimilated in character and purpose, with the other colleges of the country; and so the glowing dream, the fervid zeal, and the sanguine hopes and expectations of its great-souled founders, faded away.

In 1771, a Mohegan Indian, named Moses Paul, was tried at New London and condemned to death for the murder, in a drunken brawl, of Moses Clark. A large assembly of English and Indians collected to witness the execution. At the request of the prisoner, Samson Occom was appointed by the authorities, to preach a funeral sermon in the presence of the poor wretch, as was the custom of the time, just before he was launched into eternity. Upon his own coffin, in front of the pulpit, sat the doomed man. Next around him were seated his brethren of the Mohegan tribe; the audience filling the rest of the church; a great crowd surrounding it, and a military company acting as guard.

The sermon is still preserved in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford [Pamphlet No. 225]; the text from Romans vi, 23.

"For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

It is not eloquent; it is not grand oratory; but it is something higher than eloquence; and in its sad and solemn moaning over the degraded and lost condition of his race, in their pagan darkness; their wickedness; the awful consequences of drunkenness, their besetting sin;—it has all the moving power and pathos of a Hebrew wail.

The first part of the discourse dwells at length upon the peculiar meaning and significance of the term death, as used in the text; its endless and eternal character, and was addressed to the audience at large; and rising, with the vastness of the idea, he exclaimed! “Eternity! Oh Eternity! Who can measure it? Who can count the years thereof? Arithmetic fails! The thoughts of men and angels are drowned in it! How shall we describe eternity? To what shall we compare it? Were a fly to carry off one particle of this globe, to such a distance that it would take 10,000 years to go and return for another, and so continue till he had carried off, particle by particle, once in 10,000 years, the whole of this globe, and placed it in that distant space, just as it is now here; after all this, Eternity would remain the same unexhausted duration! And this eternal death, must be the certain portion of all impenitent sinners, be they who they may—Negroes, Indians, English, or what nation-soever—honorable, or ignoble—great or small—rich or poor—bond or free—all who die in their sins must go to hell together: for the wages of sin is death.”

He next addressed the doomed prisoner upon his coffin, pointed out to him the enormity of his crime, and how by drunkenness, and by despising the warn-

ings and counsels of christian teachers, he had been led to it; explained to him the way of salvation, urging him with pathos and earnest energy, at once to accept it, and like the dying thief upon the cross beside the crucified Saviour, to throw himself upon the mercy of that same Saviour, and so, even at the eleventh hour, escape eternal death.

He then turned to the Mohegans present—"My poor kindred," he exclaimed, "you see the woful consequences of sin by seeing this, our poor miserable countryman, now before us, who is to die for his sins and his great crime—and it was especially the sin of drunkenness, that brought this destruction and untimely death upon him. There is a dreadful woe, denounced from the Almighty against drunkards; and it is this sin, this abominable, this beastly sin of drunkenness, that has stript us of every desirable comfort in this life. By this sin we have no name, or credit, in the world; for this sin we are despised; and it is right and just, for we despise ourselves. By this sin, we have no comfortable houses, nor anything comfortable in our houses, neither food, nor raiment, nor decent utensils; we go about with ragged and dirty clothing, and almost naked; most of the time half starved and obliged to pick up and eat such food as we can find. And our poor children, suffering every day; often crying for food, and we have nothing for them, and in the cold winter, shivering and crying, pinched with cold. All this comes from the love of strong drink. And this is not all the misery and evil we bring upon ourselves by this sin, for when we are intoxicated with strong drink, we drown our rational powers, by

which we are distinguished from the brute creation ; we unman ourselves, and sink not only to a level with the beasts of the field, but seven degrees beneath them ; yea, we bring ourselves to a level with the devils ; and I don't know but we make ourselves worse than the devils, for I never heard of a drunken devil."

He closed his discourse with a fervid exhortation to his Mohegan brethren, to break off from their sins, and especially from their besetting sin of drunkenness, by a gospel repentance ; to "take warning by the doleful sight now before us," and from the dreadful judgments that have befallen poor drunkards. "You that have been careless all your day, now awake to righteousness and be concerned for your never dying souls." Fight against all sin, and especially against your besetting sin, "and above all things believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall have eternal life ; and when you come to die, your souls will be received into heaven, there to be with the Lord Jesus and all the saints in glory ; which God in his infinite mercy grant through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

In 1786, he gathered a few Mohegans, and several other Indians from other tribes in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Long Island, and went with them to Oneida County, N. Y., and there formed the nucleus of the clan afterwards known as the Brothertown tribe, among the "Six Nations." He continued as their minister, acting also as a missionary among the Six Nations, until his death, which occurred in July, 1792 ; more than 300 Indians following him, mournfully and tearfully to the grave.

Another young Mohegan, Joseph Johnson, educated in Wheelock's school, became also a preacher of great power and influence. He was sent early as a missionary to the "Six Nations" of New York, and afterwards co-operated with Occom in the establishment there of the Brothertown clan. At the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, the six nations, a powerful and warlike Indian confederacy, were at first much inclined to favor the English side, and to become the allies of the British forces of Canada, and to this end were strongly tempted by the insidious wiles of British emissaries, backed by the glittering display, and lavish use, of British gold.

Against this danger, both Johnson and Occom exerted the whole weight of their great moral powers, and their wide influence; the former especially appealing for help, in averting this impending danger, to Gov. Trumbull and other friends here: and to the Assembly. His zeal, and patriotic efforts, attracted the attention of Gen. Washington, and while at Cambridge, directing the siege of Boston, he wrote him a letter with his own hand, dated 20th Feb. 1776, thanking him for his patriotic and important services; and in closing he says, "Tell the Indians that we do not ask them to take up the hatchet for us, unless they choose it; we only desire that they will not fight against us. We want that the chain of friendship should always remain bright between our friends, the Six Nations, and us. We recommend you to them, and hope by spreading the truths of the gospel among them, it will always keep the chain bright."*

* Allen's Biographical Dictionary.—Art. Jos. Johnson.

NOTE—E.

FRENCH TROOPS AT LEBANON—A DESERTER SHOT.

Count Rochambeau was at Lebanon about the first of June, 1781, with his five sparkling regiments of Bourbonnois, on their march from Newport, R. I., to join the American army on the Hudson; and camped in Lebanon about three weeks. The Duke de Lauzun, with his legion of 500 mounted Hussars, was also quartered here from about Dec. 1, 1780 to June 23, '81, a period of 7 months. Their barracks were on the slope of the hill west of the Trumbull house and near the rivulet above the pond. A gay June for Lebanon was that, when these six brilliant French regiments, with their martial bands and gorgeous banners, were daily displayed on this spacious and lovely village green. Gen. Washington himself, reviewed Lauzun's Legion here, on the 5th of March, of that year, and highly complimented them and their commander on their appearance and discipline. He spent three days in Lebanon at that time, in a long and close conference with Gov. Trumbull; and it is believed that this conference related to the plan of the southern campaign, which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis and his army, and led to the final termination of the war; and that this confidential disclosure of that plan, was one of the first which was made to any one, and was most heartily approved and encouraged by promises of efficient support, by Gov. Trumbull.

This plan was afterwards confidentially considered and perfected, at a Joint Council of the American and French chief commanders, held at the "Webb House" in Wethersfield, on the 21st and 22d of May following.*

DESERTER SHOT.

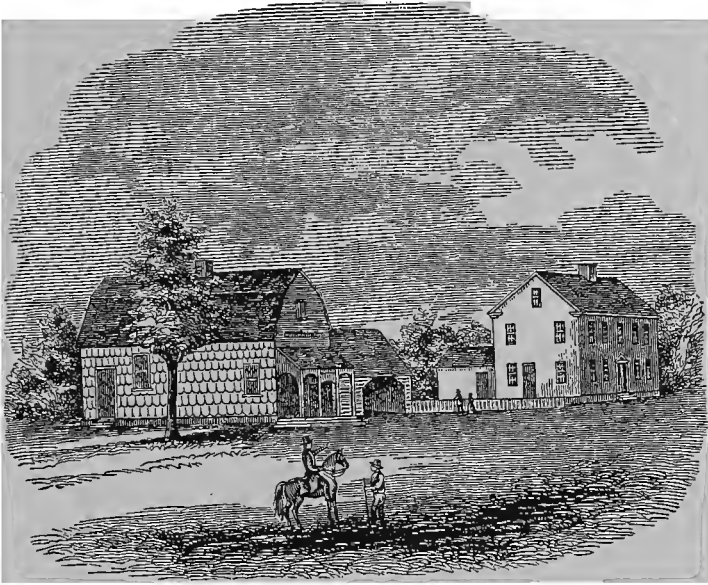
While Lauzun's Legion of Hussars were quartered in Lebanon, in the winter of 1781, some depredations by his troop were committed upon the poultry, pigs, and sheep of the inhabitants, one of the latter being taken from the fold of even good old Parson Williams. When these complaints reached the ears of the Duke, in view of the fact, that the people of the whole town had vied with each other in extending the most cordial hospitalities, and furnishing the most abundant supplies to this whole corps, their chivalrous commander was deeply mortified, and resolved on its summary suppression. A few of the suspected hussars, from fear of consequences, deserted from camp and fled into the country. One of the more prominent of these was soon after re-captured and brought into camp about nightfall. A court martial was immediately ordered, by which the soldier was tried that same evening, convicted of desertion, and sentenced to be shot, and was shot, at sunrise the next morning in the presence of the whole corps, who were ordered out to witness the execution. This summary example effectually ended all further depredations.

* Gen. Washington enters in his Diary, dated at Wethersfield, May 20, 1781: "Had a good deal of private conversation with Gov. Trumbull, who gave it to me as his opinion, that, if any important offensive operations should be undertaken, he had little doubt of obtaining men and provisions adequate to our wants."

It is this legend, that an ingenious writer of romance has quite recently seized upon, as the foundation of a very fairly written sensational story of love and mystery, about this deserter and a mythical Prudence Strong, which was published in the *New York Sun*, and extensively copied by other papers.

MRS. ANNA HYDE AND THE ASSASSIN.

The story of the encounter between Mrs. Anna Hyde, the worthy housekeeper of Gov. Trumbull, and a suspected assassin of the Governor, is well supported by authentic tradition. One evening this good woman was greatly alarmed at the sudden entrance of an unknown man, in the guise of a mendicant, who stoutly persisted in seeing the Gov. then ill and in bed. She knew, that to have gained entrance to the house, the man must have eluded the sentinels on guard. She well knew, what all knew, that a price had been set upon the Governor's head by British authority; that he had often been threatened with assassination, by malignant tories and their emissaries; and he records in his own diary, that once, while at Newton, a malignant there said "*he would kill him, as quick as he would a rattlesnake*"; and believing that the purpose of the intruder was the assassination of the Governor, the brave lady, at once, seizing the large kitchen shovel in one hand, and the tongs in the other, made such a vigorous onslaught upon him, that he fled for safety and escaped, in the dark, from capture.



GOV. TRUMBULL'S HOUSE AND WAR OFFICE.

NOTE—F.

WAR OFFICE.—COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

The house of Gov. Trumbull stood originally, and until 1824, on the north corner of Town street and the Colchester road, on the present site of the Lyman house, and the war office was west and near it, on the Colchester road. In the winter of 1823-4, Solomon Gilbert, who, in 1821, had bought the premises of John Champion, removed both the house and office a few rods further north, to the place where they are shown in the above view, and added the portico to the front

of the office. The view is taken from a very accurate sketch by Barber, in 1836. The Governor's house still remains there, in good preservation; but the war office was again removed, in 1844, a few rods further north, where it now stands. In this office, Gov. Trumbull conducted his great commercial business, and through the war of the Revolution, the "Council of Safety," or, War Council of the Colony, held most of its sessions here, and it became, by force of circumstances, not only the Military, but also the Naval Headquarters, of all the land and marine forces of the Colony during that war. Gov. Trumbull, was, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of all the land forces: and by special act of the Gen. Assembly, in 1775, he was also made commander-in-chief of all the naval forces; with power to issue commissions, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to establish prize courts. Here also, was one of the chief centers of communication between New England, and the southern colonies, and especially between the northern and southern armies.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY, OR "WAR COUNCIL."

The Gen. Assembly, May Session, 1775, established a Council of Safety, to assist the Governor, in the general conduct of the war, in raising, equipping, and directing the troops; and in supplying "every matter and thing that should be needful for the defense of the Colony". The following gentleman composed this council,* viz.: Hon. Matthew Griswold of Lyme,

* Stuart's Note, p. 208, in his Life of Gov. Trumbull, is an error. The gentlemen therein named, were not the "*Council of Safety*", but the regular "*Council of Assistants*," or State Senate.

Dep. Gov.; Eliphalet Dyer, Jedediah Elderkin, and Nathaniel Wales, Jr. of Windham; William Williams and Joshua West of Lebanon; and Jabez Huntington, Samuel Huntington, and Benjamin Huntington, all of Norwich.

This council held its first meeting June 7, 1775, at the War Office in Lebanon, Gov. Trumbull and every member of the council being present. Stuart says [p. 626] that it appears from a memorandum in Gov. Trumbull's hand-writing, that he was personally present at 913 sessions of this council during the war; but Hinman, late Secretary of State, in his "War of the Revolution," compiled from the State Records and archives in his official custody, states [p. 321], that this council held over 1200 sessions; and he gives the minutes of the proceedings at 371 sessions, held from June 7, above, to May 6, 1778, the first three years only of the war. Of these sessions, 355, about 96 per cent. of all, were held at Lebanon; 14 at Hartford; and 1 each at New Haven and Norwich. If the same proportion of these sessions were held at Lebanon during the war, as is more than probable, there were about 1145 sessions of this great, important, and illustrious council, held under the humble roof of that old War Office, still standing among us; every rafter, and every shingle which covers it, on all sides, from roof-tree to sill, radiant in memory with the glorious light of our morning of liberty.

The threshold of that humble building, has thrilled to the tread of Washington; of LaFayette; of Count Rochambeau; of the Marquis de Chastellux; of Baron de Montesquieu; of the Duke de Lauzun; of

Admiral Tiernay; of Generals, Sullivan, Knox, Putnam, Parsons, Spencer; of the fiery Samuel Adams; of John Adams; of John Jay; of Thomas Jefferson; and of Benjamin Franklin, (whose recreant son William, the tory Governor of New Jersey, was also here, *but as a prisoner*)—and a host of other high worthies and patriots, bearing messages of fate and destiny; and taking high council together, in “the days that tried men’s souls.” There it stands! and there let it stand!—preserved with sacred care at public charge!—forever set apart from all ignoble or common uses!—a consecrated Memorial!!

NOTE-G.

MEETING-HOUSE WAR.

There was a long and troublesome controversy, which belongs more properly to the ecclesiastical than the civil history of the town, the seeds of which had their birth at the very first commencement of the settlement and continued their disturbing influence for more than a century; culminating in 1804 in an event that attracted a wide notoriety throughout the State, and which has been animadverted and commented upon, in terms derogatory to the fair fame of the town. But I am fully persuaded that most, or all, of this unfavorable comment, has arisen from a lack of apprehending the whole case, or of misapprehending the main facts and circumstances relating to it, and that a full and fair statement of these facts, will lead to a much more favorable opinion and charitable judgment concerning it.

When the settlement of Lebanon was first commenced in 1697, it was agreed by all the proprietors and settlers, that a broad street, or highway, and common, nearly 30 rods wide (now Town street), should be first laid out, and home-lots of 42 acres each, staked off and allotted upon each side of it; that at or near the center, midway between the south line of their purchase and the most northern of the home lots, a choice lot should be reserved for a minister's lot; and

a meeting-house built on the wide highway and common, nearly in front of the minister's lot, and a few rods distant from it [where the church now stands], and that this location for a meeting-house should be "fixed and established forever"; the object being to prevent any trouble from arising in the future, in consequence of new comers, who might so settle in different parts of the plantation, as to change the then center of population and travel, and therefore desire and claim a removal of the meeting-house to a new location.

In 1700, William Clark and Deacon Josiah Dewey, two of these settlers, bought of Owaneco and others a large tract of land north of the Lebanon "5 mile purchase," and adjoining it, which they desired and proposed to annex to the Lebanon plantation. This was objected to by the town street settlers, from a fear that the Clark and Dewey settlers, uniting with some of the more northerly of their own, would soon be clamorous for a removal of the meeting-house nearer to them. To allay this fear, Clark and Dewey agreed to lay out a street for a village, and for a meeting-house thereon, stating that their purchase was large enough for a society by itself, and that the agreement about the location of the town street meeting-house, should never be violated or disturbed. These terms and conditions were satisfactory; the new tract was annexed to Lebanon, the new street laid out, and a location fixed for a meeting-house upon it; and the place has ever since been known as "the village."

In 1724, the society voted to build a new and larger meeting-house on the old location; but there was so

much opposition to this vote, that no action was taken upon it; and when, soon after, in 1727, the society of Goshen was set off from the southwesterly part, the difficulty between the first society and the northerly settlers about the location of their meeting-house, was thereby increased, because this setting off of Goshen society, left the location still further from the common center of population and travel. Application was then made to the General Assembly for relief; and to appoint a committee to fix a location. A committee was appointed in 1731, who, after visiting the place and hearing the parties, fixed the location upon the old spot, as being in accordance with the original agreement of the first settlers, that it should remain forever there.

This action of the committee, instead of healing, only intensified the opposition. The northern party denied that the early agreement was of the character of a contract made between two parties, to be legally and forever binding; but had only the force and character of a vote, and as such, repealable, and should be so held; that if it was originally binding, its force was broken and ceased after the setting off of Goshen society, for by that act, the contracting parties were no longer existing as one society, but had become two separate and distinct corporations; and over and above all, they stoutly protested against being compelled to pay their full share of the expense of a building, so distant from them, when they were expecting before long to form a new society and build a meeting-house for themselves.

Upon their application, another meeting of the

society was called and held in 1732, at which it was voted, That within 18 years thereafter, but not before 6 years, there should be set off a new society in the northern part, by a dividing line agreed upon and described in the vote; that until the new society should be so set off, the northern settlers should continue to pay their share towards the building and keeping in repair of a meeting-house on the old site; that a separate account of all the moneys so paid by the people north of the line described, should be kept; and, that when the new society was formed, and had built a meeting-house of their own, all the money so paid by them, should be refunded to them by the old society, to be applied towards the building of their own meeting-house; and that application should be made to the General Assembly, for an act ratifying and confirming this agreement. Application was so made, and the General Assembly, May session, 1732, by a resolve, sanctioned, ratified, and confirmed this agreement.

This restored peace; the meeting-house was rebuilt upon the old spot, by the united labors, and at the common cost, of all the parties; the rate-book and the amounts paid by the northern parties were kept separate and recorded in the society records, and all continued in harmony until 1767, a period of 35 years, although no action had been taken to form a new society, as proposed. At that time, 1767, some repairs had become necessary; and at the request of the northern people, a meeting of the society was called to ascertain whether the society would then, in case a new society was formed within a reasonable time, agree to repay the moneys which they, the

northern people, had heretofore paid under the old agreement. The society voted, that if the "village" people would procure an act of incorporation as a society, within a reasonable time, the old society would so pay back the money advanced, in an equal term of time with that in which they had made the advancements.

No steps, however, were taken under this vote by either party, either to establish the new society, or to repay the advancements made; doubts arising, whether from the fact that the 18 years fixed and sanctioned by the General Assembly (in 1732), as the limit in which the original agreement was to have been complied with, had long since expired, the new vote (of 1767) would be legally binding, and might not be revoked, at any future meeting of the society. This vexed question was agitated, and the old trouble continued until June, 1772, when a society meeting was called at the request of the village people, at which it was voted, by a majority of two, to take down the meeting-house, and to rebuild it further north at the then new center of population and travel, including the village as a part; many of the southern people uniting with the northern, in favor of this vote.

Immediately upon this, a large number of the southern inhabitants, united in a petition to the General Assembly, for its further interposition; and at the October session, 1772, a committee was appointed to enquire into the facts and report their opinion. At the May session the committee reported, that after hearing the parties, they found—

"That there was an ancient agreement that the

meeting-house should stand upon Meeting-House Hill, where it now stands; that this agreement was entered into for good reasons, and had its influence from the beginning, and ought to be held sacred and inviolable; that in ancient times it was expected that there would be a new society in the northern part, called the village from the beginning; and a line had been kept up between the old and new proposed societies; that when the present meeting-house was built, the place was fixed under the ancient agreement, and with views and prospects of such new society's being formed in a future time; that provisions were made to reimburse the people living northerly, what they should pay towards the building of it; that it should be and remain where it is now, according to ancient agreement, and be kept in good repair at the expense of the whole society; and that when the village people should be set off a distinct society, they ought to be repaid the sums advanced by them for building and repairing the meeting-house."

The General Assembly approved the report, fixed the location on the same old place, and provided that it should be kept in repair at the cost of the whole society; and that if the village people should form a new society, within five years thereafter, the old society should refund to them all the money which they had already advanced in the past, towards building, or which they should thereafter advance towards repairing the old society meeting-house.

But still no further action was taken by the society, or by either party. The General Assembly had not in its last resolution, confirmed and made binding the last vote of the society, passed in 1767, agreeing to refund the money; nor re-affirmed and extended the terms of, and time limited, in their former resolve in

May session, 1732, ratifying the vote of the society at that time passed upon the subject; and doubts still remained, whether the vote of the society of 1767, or any other vote of the society, was legally so binding and final, as to be beyond the power of repeal and revocation, at any time, by a major vote of the society. In this state of uncertainty, the village people, feeling themselves too weak to build alone, without the aid of the certain return to them of their former advancements, took no steps towards being set off; and so the whole subject remained in tolerable quietness until 1802.

At that time, 1802, the meeting-house again needed repairs, and at a meeting called to consider it, a vote was passed, by a majority present, refusing to repair it. Several of the southern inhabitants thereupon again presented a memorial to the General Assembly, at the October session, 1802, reciting the above facts and doings, and asking some relief; whereupon, after hearing, the Assembly passed a very singular and peculiar resolve. It authorized and empowered the inhabitants south of the line proposed as a dividing line for a new society, to *tax themselves*, for the repairs of the meeting-house, and to call meetings; choose certain officers; and to lay and collect taxes, for such purpose, and to make future repairs; *exempting*, all the inhabitants north of the line, from any liability for such taxes or repairs; but making no division or set-off, and consequently, impairing none of the legal rights, privileges, or franchises, which the village people held in common with all others, of the whole society.

Under this resolve the southern voters met, taxed themselves, raising therefrom about \$600, appointed a committee, and expended the sum raised in repairs.

But this did not settle the difficulty. And now commenced a more general and serious agitation than ever. At a meeting of the society, legally warned and held March 27, 1804, it was voted,—by 75 yeas to 39 nays,—upon a proposition then made by Daniel Tilden, Israel Loomis, John Dewey, Samuel Bailey, and John Haywood, acting as a committee,—

“That the society would relinquish all its right and interest in the meeting-house, and consent that the materials thereof should be used in the construction of a new one; upon conditions, that the said Tilden and others, as committee, would give sufficient bonds, that they would build a good, commodious meeting-house, for the use of the society, [at a place about 1 mile northerly] at or near the then center of the whole society, within one year from the first day of April next, at their own sole expense, and give full title thereto to the society, without any cost; and that the people living north of said center, would fund their proportion for the support of the ministry forever.”

The terms of this vote were accepted, on their part, by the Tilden committee, and they thereupon executed a bond, in the penal sum of \$10,000, signed by all of the committee, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. This bond was accepted by the society, and lodged with its clerk; and twenty days after; on the 16th of April, 1804, the contractors, with a force of workmen, began, peaceably, to take down the old building, in order to use its materials in the construction of a new one. But the sight of the de-

molition of this long-loved structure, and its removal from the cherished spot for a century held sacred under the ancient agreement, deeply stirred the feelings of the southern people, and the whole society was soon in commotion. A large crowd assembled from every quarter, with mingled emotions of grief and anger so highly excited, as to forebode actual violence.

To prevent the progress of the work, writs were obtained from the local justices, and several of the workmen were arrested and held under bonds; and thereby, the work was interrupted and for that day suspended; but on the 27th a larger force was employed, and again a still larger crowd gathered. To protect the contractors and their workmen, retaliatory or counter writs were obtained from other local justices, and arrests were made of those interfering, or in any way instigating interference, with the contractors or their workmen. These counter measures, enabled the contractors to complete, during this day, the taking down of the building. But this war of writs and counter writs, and the arrests made under them, had only exasperated and intensified the popular feeling, and added fuel to the flame. Doubtless these writs, though in the forms of law, were an abuse of civil process, and a perversion of its purposes. It was "sharp practice," resorted to in anger, by both parties, and only to obstruct and harass each other. It was an unseemly strife; but it was a strife under the forms, at least, of law; it was a war of writs and legal processes, on both sides, and however exasperating, no resistance was made to these arrests, so far as it appears, in a single instance. All held in sacred regard the symbols and mandates of the law.

Men of high standing and influence were thus arrested upon both sides, among them the Hon. Wm. Williams, one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and, it is said, at that very time a judge of the county court, then over seventy years old, and infinitely more venerable, throughout the whole land, for his distinguished honors than for his years. Look at him! A town constable approaches him, taps him on the shoulder, arrests him as a prisoner, marches him off a mile, places him under a keeper, and holds him all day in custody, without the privilege of bail-prize, and the brave old man, whose fiery patriotism so flashed out in the dark days of the Revolution, yielding to all this, with the quiet submission of a lamb, because of his high sense of LOYALTY TO LAW! Why, the whole scene would be sublime, if it were not at the same time so supremely ridiculous, as to excite our irrepressible laughter. But there was no spirit of laughter there that day, in that angry crowd.

And now came the crisis. One party determined, at all hazards, to remove the materials and proceed in the rebuilding on the new site north, and the other party as firmly determined, at all hazards, to prevent it. The local authorities were powerless to restrain them, for they were themselves divided, some taking one side and some the other, as partisans, and as strongly excited, and as active participants in the struggle, as the parties themselves; and mingled with all this, as a disturbing element, fierce political feuds and animosities now showed their baneful influence. For it must be remembered that the bitter political

war between the old "stalwart" federalists, and the "fierce democracy" under Jefferson's administration, was at this very time at its whitest heat.

To allay this excitement, and to prevent it from breaking forth into acts of lawless personal violence, beyond the power of control by the civil authorities, as was now threatening and imminently impending, the men of high character and influence, upon both sides, now came forward and strongly counseled forbearance, and a resort for a peaceful solution of all the great questions in controversy, to the high judicial tribunals of the State. These wise counsels happily prevailed. Suits, in trespass, were immediately brought to the Superior Court, by Eliphalet Metcalf and others of the southern party, against Daniel Tilden and others of the northern party, for damages by demolishing the meeting-house; and all became quiet, awaiting peacefully, the final determination of the long-standing controversy, by due course of law.

In the trial of the cause before the Superior Court, the whole history of the controversy, from the beginning of the settlement in 1697, as herein narrated, together with certified copies of all the votes and transactions of the society pertaining thereto, and a copy also of the penal bond, of Tilden and others, given to the society for the enforcement of their building contract, were fully presented to the court, and admitted by both parties; and the only issues were, the questions of law and equity arising upon these facts. Many issues were raised, but the great question involved, and upon which the whole case turned, was, whether the "ancient agreement" fixing forever the location of the meeting-

house at the place then established, was still valid and irrevocable, by any vote of the society, however large the majority; for, if that agreement was found to remain irrevocable, then the vote of the society to change the location was null and void, and all action under it was without authority and a trespass. But if, on the other hand, that agreement was revocable by a major vote of the society, then the action of the parties, under the authority of such vote, was lawful and justifiable.

Upon a full hearing of the whole case, the Superior Court found the issue for the plaintiffs, Metcalf and others; thus affirming the valid existence of the ancient agreement. On a further hearing in damages, another great question arose; whether the resolve of the General Assembly of 1802, authorizing *a part* of the society, to tax themselves and repair the meeting-house, gave that part, *by itself*, a right to sue and recover, in trespass, for taking down the building under the authority of a major vote of the *whole* society; the building being the common property of *all*. The court found this issue also for the plaintiffs, Metcalf and others, and awarded that they should recover of the defendants, Tilden and others, the sum of \$2,300 damages.

A bill of exceptions was thereupon filed by the defendants, and the case came, by writ of error, to the June term, 1806, of the Supreme Court of Errors, at Hartford; the court consisting of two judges and twelve assistant judges, "His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull of Lebanon, Governor," being "Chief Judge." The whole case, from the beginning, with all the documents, was again presented, and upon a full hearing, the court

affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court, upon both issues, against Tilden and others;* and this decision ended forever, this long and troublesome controversy. All the parties gracefully submitted, though application was made to the General Assembly, and granted, for a division of the society by the old line, as formerly proposed. The society rebuilt the house upon the old ground, and has ever since remained at peace; but as was inevitable from the nature of the controversy, some personal alienations and animosities continued to show their unpleasant influence for many years.

The taking down of the church, solely for the purpose of using its materials in the construction of a new one, unfortunately gave rise abroad, where none of the circumstances here related, were known, to the wild stories that were widely circulated regarding it. These stories, represented the transaction, merely as the lawless work of a ruthless and infuriated mob; bent only on the wanton destruction, in broad daylight, of their own sacred house of worship. It was called an *infidel*,—a *sacrilegious* mob! Such was the bald version of the story abroad, without any explanation, palliation, or even knowledge, of its real character. It was surely too improbable, too absurd, too monstrous, for rational belief, or public credence. The high renown which this town had ever maintained, and the world-wide fame of its eminently distinguished men, should have been sufficient, at once, to have stamped such a story everywhere, as a manifest misrepresentation, perversion, and calumny. It nevertheless gained

*See *TILDEN vs. METCALF*, 2d of Day, p. 251-79, Conn. Rep., for a full report of this case.

a lodgment in the public mind, was published abroad in the newspapers of the day, and has even crept into sober history; and thus brought undeserved reproach upon the fair fame of the town.

It is time this calumny was swept away; and its true character shown, by the still preserved and incontestable records of the society itself; and by the records also, of the high court which adjudicated, in the day of it, the whole transaction. And this, first publication of any attempted sketch of the history of the town, furnishes an opportune occasion, though late, to vindicate the real truth of this portion of our local history.

NOTE—H.

TRUMBULL—TURNBULL.

As generally understood, the name Trumbull was originally Turnbull, and is said to have been derived from the following circumstance. One of the early kings of Scotland, while hunting in the forest, was closely pursued by an enraged bull. A young Scot, seeing the peril of his sovereign, dashed in before the infuriated animal, seized him by the horn, adroitly turned him aside, and the king escaped. The grateful monarch sent at once for the daring young Scot;

knighted him by the name of Turn-Bull; granted him an estate near Peebles, and a coat of arms bearing the device of three bulls' heads, with the motto "Fortuna facit audaci." This coat of arms is still perpetuated in the American branch of the Trumbull family: and in the war of American Independence it was demonstrated to the English "John Bull," that the Lebanon branch, at least, had fair title to the "Turn-Bull" name and coat of arms.

John Trumbull, the ancestor of the Connecticut Trumbull family, came from Cumberland county, England, and settled in Rowley, Essex county, Mass. John, Jr., his second son, was made a freeman there in 1640; a deacon of the church in 1686; a lieutenant of the militia in 1689; and soon after removed with his family to Suffield, now in this State, but then claimed by Massachusetts. He, John, Jr. of Suffield, had four sons, viz., John, Joseph, Ammi, and Benoni.

John, the eldest son of John, Jr. of Suffield, was a distinguished clergyman, settled in Watertown, Conn., and was the father of John the poet and celebrated author of "McFingal" and other works.

Capt. Joseph, the second son of John, Jr. of Suffield, went from Suffield to Simsbury, Conn., about 1703, when twenty-four years of age, and soon after married Hannah, the daughter of John Higley, Esq., of Simsbury, and thence in 1704 came to Lebanon and settled as a farmer and merchant on the corner near the church, on the spot where the house of Asher

P. Smith now stands. He was distinguished for high integrity and great enterprise as a merchant; active in all the local affairs of the church and the town, and for many years captain of the trainband. He was the father of Jonathan, the "war Governor" and was the founder of the Lebanon branch of the family. He was born in Rowley, Mass., 1679, and died in Lebanon, 16th June, 1755, in the 77th year of his age; and his wife Hannah, born in Windsor, Conn., 22d April, 1683, died at Lebanon, 8th of Nov., 1768 in the 86th year of her age. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, viz.: *Joseph*, born 27th March, 1705, married Sarah Bulkley, 20th Nov., 1727—(lost at sea June, 1733; leaving two children, Sarah and Kate)—*John*——; *Jonathan*, 12th Oct., 1710, the "war Governor"; *Mary*, 21st Aug., 1713; *Hannah*, 1715, died infant; *Hannah*, again, 18th Sept., 1717; *Abigail*, 6th March, 1719; and *David*, 8th Sept., 1723, drowned in a mill-pond in Lebanon, 9th July, 1740, age seventeen, while home, on his college vacation.

Ammi, the third son of John of Suffield, settled, a substantial farmer, in East Windsor, Conn.

Benoni, the youngest son of John of Suffield, settled in Hebron, Conn., a farmer and merchant, and was the father of Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the well-known historian to whom this State is so much indebted for his able early history of Connecticut. Dr. Trumbull was settled over the church in North Haven, Conn. The birth of two children of Benoni Trumbull and wife Sarah are recorded in Lebanon, viz.: Sarah, born 26th Aug., 1710, and Benjamin, 11th May, 1712.

THE WAR GOVERNOR AND HIS FAMILY.

Jonathan Trumbull, the war governor, and third son of Capt. Joseph, was born in Lebanon, on the 12th day of October, 1710, O. S., in the house which then stood on the south corner, near the church, where the A. P. Smith house now stands.

In addition to the village school, he was probably a pupil of the Rev. Samuel Welles, then pastor of the First church, and in 1723, at the early age of thirteen years, he entered Harvard College, whence, in 1727, he graduated with honorable distinction, especially in mathematics and the classics, although then only seventeen years old. On leaving college he entered upon the study of divinity and theology with the Rev. Solomon Williams, D.D., of Lebanon, who had succeeded Mr. Welles as pastor of the First Church; was soon licensed to preach, though yet a minor; and after preaching for a short time at Colchester, was invited by that town to become their settled pastor. But while he was considering this call, an event occurred which changed entirely his whole career and the purpose of his life.

In June, 1733, his elder brother Joseph, then the partner in business with his father, sailed for London on a commercial adventure in a ship which, with its entire lading, was owned by the firm; but no tidings of that brother, ship, or cargo, reached the family evermore. For a time, there was a forlorn hope that the ship might have been captured by the Algerine pirates which then infested the seas, and held for ransom;

but even this hope soon withered and died. The stricken father, doubly bereaved by the loss of his first-born son, and of his property, by a single blow, appealed to his next son, Jonathan, to come to his aid and rescue. Nor was that appeal in vain. His call to settle in the ministry at Colchester was declined, and he entered at once upon the task of settling the estate of his lost brother, and of relieving the embarrassments of his father; and thus commenced his career as a merchant, which he ever after continued with eminence and success.

This change in his calling, rendered his already strongly marked abilities more available in the civil service of the public; and, as if conscious of the prophetic shadow of that future destiny for which Providence was preparing him, he applied himself every spare hour he could gain from his other great labors, to the study of law, and civil jurisprudence. In 1733, when less than twenty-three years of age, he was chosen by his native town one of the deputies to the General Court at its May session, and from this onward to May, 1754, the town repeated that choice for fourteen sessions. May session, 1739, when under twenty-nine years of age, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and again filled the same office in 1752 and 1754. In 1740 he was chosen by the freemen of the Colony, to the post of Assistant, and Member of the Council of the Colony, and re-elected to the same important office until he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor in 1766 (except four years while Judge of the Superior Court); serving as Assistant twenty-two years. In 1745 he was chosen Assistant Judge of

Windham County Court; Lebanon then belonging to Windham county; and in 1746, Chief Judge of that court, which office he held, by annual elections, for seventeen years. In 1749 he was chosen Judge of Probate for Windham district, and continued in that office nineteen years. In 1765 he was chosen Assistant Judge of the Superior Court of the Colony, and in 1766 was elected Deputy Governor, and re-elected annually until 1770; and during this period of four years, he held also the office of Chief Justice of the Superior and Supreme Courts, and as such, discharged with ability the high functions of that office.

In 1770 he was elected Governor, which office he thereafter continued to hold by annual re-elections, until he declined, in 1783, any further election after that year—a period of fourteen more eventful and important years than any other in the history of this country.

In addition to the vast and incessant duties which the war of the Revolution heaped upon him as chief commander of all the military forces of the State, he was also, by a special Act of the General Assembly in 1775, made chief officer of all the naval forces of the State; and the whole power of raising volunteers, granting letters of marque and reprisal to privateers, and commissions to regular officers; of furnishing supplies and equipments, and of establishing prize courts, and settling prize claims, devolved on him; and was most ably and efficiently exercised during the whole war. Among the very large number of war vessels fitted out by this State, two notably successful ones bore his own honored name, viz.: the frigate "Trum-

bull," and the audacious privateer "Governor Trumbull;" the latter bearing aloft on her pennant the Trumbull motto, "*Fortuna Facet Audaci.*" Two frigates were also built and equipped under his special direction, at the request of Congress, for the national service; one of them, of thirty-six guns, was built on the Thames, and the other, of twenty-eight guns, at Chatham, on the Connecticut. His eminent fitness and aptitude in marine affairs, were the providential fruits of his long familiarity, as a merchant, and foreign trader, with every detail of the building and equipment of ships and vessels, and now the ripened fruits of this long experience were, happily, available to his country in its hour of impending peril.

His business career in merchandizing, commenced as we have seen, in 1733, as the partner of his father; afterwards, for several years alone; then from 1755 to 1764, the firm was Williams, Trumbull & Pitkin, with branches at Norwich, East Haddam, and Wethersfield, then from 1764 the firm was Trumbull, Fitch & Trumbull, the partners being himself, his son Joseph, and Eleazur Fitch of Lebanon, which continued until he retired from active mercantile pursuits, but a few years before his death. His commercial transactions extended to the West Indies, England, and Holland, exporting home produce, and importing foreign commodities, in exchange; chiefly in ships and vessels owned wholly or in part by his firm, and having agencies and correspondents in the marts of each of these countries.

To facilitate the home exchange of these commodities, he, at one time, by permission of the General As-

sembly, established in Lebanon, a county fair or mart, which for many years was held at stated times, on the village green, and was attended by distant merchants, and country traders, and by the farmers from this and neighboring towns; at which large crowds were gathered, and large purchases and sales were made.

In all the transactions of his eventful life, Governor Trumbull was a remarkable man: and in the public service of his State and his country, became one of the most distinguished, reliable, and efficient of her great leaders and wise counsellors. Washington himself, leaned upon, and confided in him, as one of his wisest and truest supporters throughout the whole trying scenes of our Revolutionary struggle. It was to the zeal and fertile resources of "Brother Jonathan" that he ever turned for supplies to the army, and for "the sinews of war," in every dark and trying emergency. The phrase "we must consult Brother Jonathan," used by Gen. Washington when he first took command of the army at Cambridge, was so often uttered by him afterwards, that it became a by-word among his staff, and spread through the army and the country. "Brother Jonathan" thus became a national, generic name for an American everywhere, as is that of "John Bull" for an Englishman, and thus it will live, to forever perpetuate his honored name.

In the earliest part of the controversy between Great Britain and the American Colonies, Gov. Trumbull had ever been conspicuous for his steadfast zeal and patriotism in the cause of American liberty, and when the war broke out, this son of Lebanon, among all the Governors of the then thirteen Colonies, was

the only one who stood staunch to the American cause. Gov. Thos. Hutchinson of Mass., his old friend and class mate in college, proved shamefully recreant. Governors John Wentworth of New Hampshire,—Joseph Wanton of Rhode Island,—Wm. Tryon of New York,—Wm. Franklin of New Jersey,—John Penn, Governor both of Pennsylvania and Delaware,—Robert Eden of Maryland,—Lord Dunmore of Virginia,—Joseph Martin of North Carolina,—Lord Wm. Campbell of South Carolina, and Jas. Wright of Georgia, all favored, more or less openly and actively, the British cause. But their Tory councils and their authority were spurned by an indignant people, and many of them were forced to seek safety under British protection. The bold and firm position of Gov. Trumbull brought down upon him the especial wrath of the British government. He was denounced as “the Rebel Governor,” and a price set upon his head.

All the family of Gov. Trumbull were distinguished for remarkable ability, and all destined to a remarkable career. Each of his four sons was conspicuous in the Revolutionary war for patriotic zeal and devotion, and the husbands of his two daughters were equally conspicuous. His wife, Faith, the daughter of the Rev. John Robinson of Duxbury, Mass., whom he married on the 9th day of December, 1735, when she was but 17 years old, was, in moral and mental endowments and greatness of soul, a fitting mate for her illustrious husband. She was born in Duxbury, 11 Dec., 1718, O.S., and died in Lebanon, 29 May, 1780, aged 61. The Governor, born in Lebanon, 12 Oct., 1710, died there “full of years and honors,” on the

17th day of Aug, 1785, at 5 o'clock P. M., age 75.

Their children were :

Joseph, born 11 Mch., 1737, was Commissary-General of Washington's army.

Jonathan, Jr., born 26 Mch., 1740, was Paymaster in Washington's army, and afterwards Governor of this State.

Faith, born 25 Jan., 1743, married Gen. Jedediah Huntington, of Revolutionary army.

Mary, born 16 July, 1745, married Wm. Williams, "Signer of Declaration of Independence."

David, born 5 Feb., 1751, was Asst. Commissary, etc., and father of Gov. Joseph.

John, born 6 June, 1756, was Aid-de-camp to Washington, and the renowned Painter.

The following further brief notice of the remarkable career of each of these six children, will be found interesting.

Joseph, eldest son of the war Governor, had, at the breaking out of the war, been for several years chiefly residing in Norwich, in the business branch there of his father's firm. His native town still continued, however, to send him to the General Assembly as her representative. In his own town, and also in Norwich, he was prominent in all measures of opposition to British oppression. In April, 1775, the General Assembly appointed him State commissary-general, and soon after, in the same year, he was appointed by Congress, the first commissary-general of the American army: an office then of the highest importance to the cause, and bringing with it a crushing weight of

perplexing labor and responsibility. For these duties he was eminently fitted by his great natural fertility in resources, and his thorough training in the school of his father's wide commercial transactions. He continued in this office until July 1778, when, broken down with his unremitted ardor in these duties, he returned home for a short rest: but it was too late. His vigorous constitution and vital powers had been fatally overstrained. On arriving at Norwich, his anxious friends carefully conveyed him to the house of his father, in Lebanon, where, on the 23d day of July, 1778, at the age of 41 years, he sank into his final rest: a martyr to the cause of his country.

He married Amelia Dyer, but left no children.

Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., second son of the Governor, married Eunice Backus, daughter of Ebenezer of Norwich, 26th March, 1767, and has on the records of Lebanon the births of the following children: Jonathan, born 24th Dec., 1767, died young; Faith, 1st Feb., 1769, married Daniel Wadsworth, of Hartford, left no children; Mary, 27th Dec., 1777, died in infancy; Harriet, 2d Sept., 1783, married Prof. Benj. Silliman, Yale College, Sept. 17, 1809; and Maria, 14th Feb., 1785, married Henry Hudson, Esq., of Hartford. He graduated at Harvard in 1759 with unusual reputation, and gave early assurance of a useful and patriotic career. At the opening of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, he was appointed by the Continental Congress paymaster-general of the northern department of the army under Washington, and in April, 1781, succeeded Hamilton as private secretary

and first aid to Gen. Washington, serving in this post until near the close of the war. He had been before, and was for several years later, a member of the State legislature, and was twice Speaker of the House; and from 1796 to 1809—fourteen years—he was annually elected one of the twelve of the Council of Assistants of the State under the charter, and as such, a member of the Senate or “Upper House.” In 1790, he was chosen a representative in Congress from this State, and in 1791, was Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and continued in that office until 1794, when he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1796 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1798, Governor of the State; and was annually re-elected to this office for eleven years, and until his death in 1809. While holding this office he was, also, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State, as the records of that court show. The many and highly honorable and responsible public positions to which he was called, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens which he so long enjoyed, afford the best and most satisfying evidence of his great abilities and integrity of character. He died in Lebanon the 7th of Aug., 1809, aged 69 years.

Faith Trumbull, eldest daughter of the Governor, married, May, 1766, Jedediah Huntington, of Norwich, as before stated. “She, too,” says Stuart, “had a Revolutionary destiny to fulfill—one of singular and startling import. She was to become the wife of Col. Huntington, afterwards a general in the army under Washington; was to follow her husband and a

favorite brother [John] to the 'camp around Boston,' and reach there, not to see a formidable army, as she expected, in quiet though watchful quarters, but just as the thunders of Bunker Hill broke over a scene of horrible carnage, which, alarming her deep and affectionate nature for the safety of those most dear to her, drove her into madness and to a speedy death." This terrible battle of June 17, 1775, the first shock of war, was in full view from the camp at Cambridge, from whence it was witnessed by this young wife; the smoke and roar of the conflict enveloping with its frightful pall the whole camp. As soon after as possible she was tenderly removed to Lebanon; but the shock proved fatal, and she died at Dedham on the 24th day of November following, aged 32 years and 10 months. She left one child only, Jabez, born Sept., 1767, who was afterwards president of the Norwich Bank.

Gen. Huntington, her husband, born in Norwich 4th Aug., 1743, a graduate of Cambridge 1763, was in July, 1775, appointed colonel of the famous 8th Regiment of Connecticut troops raised for the war. This regiment was finely equipped in scarlet uniforms, and, in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, fought with such desperate bravery, that 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 21 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 126 rank and file were among the dead or missing after the battle.*

In 1777, Col. Huntington rose to the rank of Brig.-Gen., which rank he held till near the close of the war, when he became a Major-General. He was afterwards Vice-President of the Order of Cincinnati; High Sheriff

* Hinman's War of the Revolution, p. 89. *

of New London county, judge of probate for the district of Norwich, first alderman of the city, and representative of the town of Norwich, State treasurer in 1788; in 1789 was appointed United States revenue collector for the district of Eastern Connecticut, and August 11th of that year he removed to New London, and entered upon the duties of his office, in which he continued until his death, 25th Sept., 1818, nearly thirty years.

Mary Trumbull, second daughter of the Governor, married Hon. William Williams, of Lebanon, Feb. 14, 1771, afterwards one of the signers of the immortal "Declaration of Independence," July 4, 1776, and the last survivor of the four signers from this State. He was born in Lebanon 8th April, 1731; one of the five sons of Rev. Solomon Williams, who for fifty-four years was pastor of the First society in this town.

One of these sons, Eliphalet, was the settled pastor in East Hartford for about the same number of years. Another son, Ezekiel, was high sheriff of Hartford county for more than thirty years. He himself was the town clerk of Lebanon forty-five years, being first chosen in 1752, at the age of 21 years, and the next year, 1757, was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, and, (with a few rare exceptions, when holding other and higher offices, and when he was a member of the Continental Congress,) was continued in this office until 1784. He was a valuable and leading member of the House, often chosen its clerk, and nine times its Speaker, filling the chair always with dignity and high ability. In 1776, he

was chosen by the electors of the State at large, one of the Assistants, and transferred to the "Upper House," to which office he was twenty-four times annually re-elected. It was recorded of him what, probably, can be said of no other man, that for more than ninety sessions, regular and special, he was scarcely absent from his seat in the General Assembly, excepting when he was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776 and 1777. He was a member of the "Council of Safety," which annually met at Lebanon during the war, and an active, efficient, and patriotic selectman of the town during that period, in promoting war measures.

At the age of sixteen, he entered Harvard College, and, after graduating, studied theology with his father a few years, but joined the English and Continental forces in the old French war on the staff of his cousin, Col. Ephraim Williams, who commanded a regiment. In the fierce battle at the head of Lake George, in September, 1755, Col. Williams was shot through the head by an Indian and killed; but the French forces were defeated, and their commander, the Baron Dieskau, wounded and taken prisoner. Soon after, young Williams returned to Lebanon and continued his residence here ever after, until his death on the 2d day of August, 1811, in the 81st year of his age. They had three children, two sons and a daughter, who, with his widow, were all living at his death. His widow, Mary, died in Lebanon the 9th of Feb., 1831, aged 85 years and 8 months. Their children were Solomon, born 6th Jan., 1772; Faith, 29th Sept., 1774, and William T., 2d March, 1779.

The following anecdote is related of him: At a meeting of the Council of Safety in Lebanon, near the close of 1776, when the prospects of our success looked dark, two members of the Council, William Hillhouse and Benjamin Huntington, were quartered at the house of Mr. Williams. One evening the conversation of the three gentlemen turned upon the gloomy out-look. Mr. Hillhouse expressed his hope that America would yet be successful, and his confidence that this, in the end, would be her happy fate. "If we fail," said Williams, "I know what my fate will be. I have done much to prosecute the war; and one thing I have done which the British will never pardon—I have signed the Declaration of Independence; *I shall be hung.*" "Well," said Mr. Huntington, "if we fail, I shall be exempt from the gallows, for my name is not attached to the Declaration, nor have I ever written anything against the British government." "Then sir," said Williams, turning his kindling eye upon him, "*you deserve to be hung for not doing your duty.*"

David Trumbull, the third son of the war Governor, was born in Lebanon, 5th of February, 1751; married, 6th December, 1778, Sarah Backus of Norwich, sister of Eunice, the wife of his brother Jonathan.

The services which he rendered to the cause of his country in her trying struggle for liberty, though less conspicuous, were as devoted and patriotic, and even more constant, than those of either of his brothers. He was the only son reserved by his father, to aid and counsel with him in the discharge of the herculean task

which the war devolved, in raising and equipping troops, and furnishing and forwarding supplies, etc., not only to the land and naval forces of the State, but to the whole northern army. The minutes of the Council of Safety, or "War Council," show him to have been not only "the right-hand" of his father, but of the council also, as the able, ready, and trusted executive of their important measures. His duties were indeed omnifarious—now acting as commissary, now as paymaster, quartermaster, prize agent, etc., etc., wherever most needed. He it was, who, as one of a committee in 1776, was to buy up all the pork in the State, and hold it for the use of the State, and Continental armies; and if parties refused to sell at fair market price, they were to be prosecuted and made to "*pay the price of the pork.*" He it was, who, in 1777, was to procure axes and augurs for the Continental army, by order of Congress; to take sixty thousand dollars sent to his father by Gen. Washington, per order of Congress, and pay off the northern army; to procure the purchase of £800 worth of army clothing; to secure and store one hundred barrels of powder; to go to Boston for a quantity of clothing; to receive and have repaired, all the old fire-arms sent to Lebanon from Albany; to send teams to East Hartford for five hundred stands of arms, and take them under his care at Lebanon; to take one hundred barrels powder to Farmington, or as much farther as Gen. Washington might direct, for the use of his army; to receive at Boston from our State agent in Massachusetts, for prizes, such quantities of prize goods, taken by our ship Oliver Cromwell, wine, tea, and clothing, as would load his teams then

going there, and keep them under his care in Lebanon for the army use; to supply the northern army with five hogsheads of rum, and as much sugar, as would load his three ox teams; to purchase and put up three hundred barrels of pork, and one hundred barrels of beef; to send twenty ox teams to Boston for such army clothing as Col. Joseph Trumbull had bought there for the State, and for salt; to settle all the accounts and expenses of bringing into the State, the prisoners taken in the Antelope, and the Weymouth, and pay the same. These few items are given as interesting samples to show the wide scope and diversity of his labors during the war. For these constant services, rendered often by night as well as by day, he seems to have received no regular compensation;—only his expenses were paid, except in a few special cases, where it is noted in the minutes, that he was “to be paid the same as others were paid for such services.” He served also, for some time, as Assistant Commissary-General of the United States, under his brother Joseph, while Commissary-General, for which latter service his widow Sarah afterwards received a pension.

His after life was spent in Lebanon, in the general occupation of a farmer; always active in all the local affairs of the town, and twice its representative in the General Assembly. He died in Lebanon 17th Jan., 1822, and his wife Sarah died 2d June, 1846.

They had the following children: Sarah, born 7th Sept., 1779, married her cousin, Wm. T. Williams of Lebanon, son of William the “Signer”; Abigail, 2d Jan., 1781, married Peter Lanman of Norwich;

JOSEPH, 7th Dec., 1782, afterwards, in 1850, Governor of this State, and the third of this illustrious family—father, son, and grandson—whom this town has had the high honor of contributing to the gubernatorial roll of the State; John, 19th Sept., 1784; Jonathan, 27th Dec., 1786, died inf.; and Jonathan G. W., 3d Oct., 1789.

John Trumbull, the fourth son and youngest child of the Governor, though, like all of the family, highly distinguished for patriotic zeal and labors in the cause of his country in the war of the Revolution, became afterwards more widely renowned as the most successful and celebrated of all our American painters. He entered Harvard in 1772, at the age of 16, and graduated the next year; giving token, even then, of that love and genius for the art for which he was destined to become so famous. In April, 1775, when under 19 years of age, he joined the First Connecticut Regiment, stationed at Roxbury, just after the Lexington alarm, as Adjutant. He soon after attracted the attention of Washington, on his arrival there to take command of the continental army, was employed by him in sketching the enemy's position, and was appointed his aid-de-camp. In August, 1775, he was appointed major of brigade, and in 1776, adjutant-general on Washington's staff. Same year, he was sent to the northern army for the invasion of Canada, and joined Gen. Gates at Crown Point, to whom he had been appointed adjutant-general; and at once applied his brilliant and magnetic military abilities, in bringing order into that discomfited and demoralized army.

In 1777 he returned to Boston, and with the approbation of his father, of Gen. Washington, and other friends, resumed there the study of that art, which had ever been the passion, and destined to be the glory, of his life; but still holding himself in readiness for any pressing emergency in the service of his country. As notably, for example, in 1778, when he volunteered as aid to Gen. Sullivan, in the attempt to dislodge the British army and navy from Newport. His bravery on this occasion; the cool valor and daring, with which he led his troops into the most deadly of the fierce encounters of that unequal contest, commanded not only the admiration, but the astonishment, of Gen. Sullivan, and all who witnessed it. In one of these encounters, he found a Massachusetts brigade in hopeless confusion from loss of its commanding officers, and utterly mixed up and disorganized. His ringing voice at once inspired the mass. Almost in an instant, he re-organized them, assigned new officers, and, mounted on his own "noble bay," as fiery as himself, led them so steadily into a charge against a larger body of the enemy, that they were surprised, routed, and scattered from the field. Gen. Sullivan seeing the order, rapidity, and effect of this movement, exclaimed to his staff, "that movement would do honor to the ablest regiment in the army, under its ablest leader." High praise this, for a veteran general to apply to a young aid-de-camp, only 22 years of age.

His cool daring and exposures this day, gave him the reputation of "bearing a charmed life." Early in the day he had lost his hat, and with only a hand-

kerchief tied over his head, he had been a conspicuous and marked object, in every part of the field. "Your escape has been most wonderful!" said Gen. Sullivan. "Your preservation," wrote Gen. Mattoon, "in each of these most daring enterprises, I have ever considered little short of a miracle, and a most remarkable interposition of Providence, for your safety."

He was the natural and pre-eminent military genius of the family; and had fate led him to follow the profession of arms, would doubtless have been renowned as a military chieftain; but it was otherwise ordered, that his future fame should rest upon a more peaceful and permanent foundation.

In 1780 he went to London, under assurances of safety as a non-combatant, to become a pupil there under the celebrated painter, Benjamin West, his friend and countryman; but soon after, under the excitement caused by the execution of Major Andre, he was arrested and imprisoned eight months. He then left England for Holland, where he assisted largely in raising a loan for the American Congress, which his father was then, by his agents, negotiating there. After the war, he returned to London and pursued his studies under West. His first great historical picture, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," was produced in 1786; soon after, his "Death of Montgomery before Quebec"; and his next, was the "Sortie of the Garrison of Gibraltar." In 1789, he returned to America, to procure likenesses of Revolutionary officers and heroes, for his contemplated series of American national pictures. In 1794, he again went to England as Secretary of Mr. Jay, the American minister, and in

1796, was appointed a commissioner, in the execution of the seventh article of Jay's treaty. The duties of this office occupied him till 1804, when he returned to the United States, and pursued his art; producing portraits of Washington, of whom he painted several copies, and other notable officers, and many other historical pictures.

From 1817 to 1824, he was engaged in painting, by order of Congress, his four great national pictures, viz.: the "Declaration of Independence;" the "Surrender of Burgoyne;" the "Surrender of Cornwallis;" and the "Resignation of Washington" at Annapolis; each on royal canvas, eighteen by twelve feet in view, and for which Congress paid him 32,000 dollars. Afterwards, for many years, he was engaged in finishing his former sketches, and in painting copies of his national pictures, on a uniform scale of nine by six feet. Many of these, together with portraits, and several copies from the old masters, fifty-four pictures in all, he finally gave to Yale College, where they were deposited in the "Trumbull Gallery," specially erected for their reception. The Wadsworth Gallery at Hartford contains, also, fourteen of his paintings, viz.: the "Battle of Bunker Hill;" the "Declaration of Independence;" the "Battle of Trenton;" the "Battle of Princeton;" and the "Death of General Montgomery;" all of heroic size, of nine by six feet, open view; three portraits; two views of Niagara Falls, and six pictures of classical subjects. The five national paintings, at the first glance, instantly seize and fix a wrapped attention, and hold the visitor spell-bound. Every townsman of this great artist, who

will visit this gallery, will feel a new and special glow of pride and admiration, in the magic power of his pencil.

He was President of the American Academy of Fine Arts, from its first foundation, and spent his later years in New York city, where he died Nov. 10, 1843, aged 87, and was buried at New Haven, beneath the gallery bearing his name. Sarah, his wife, died April 12, 1824, aged 51, and was buried in the same place. They had no children.

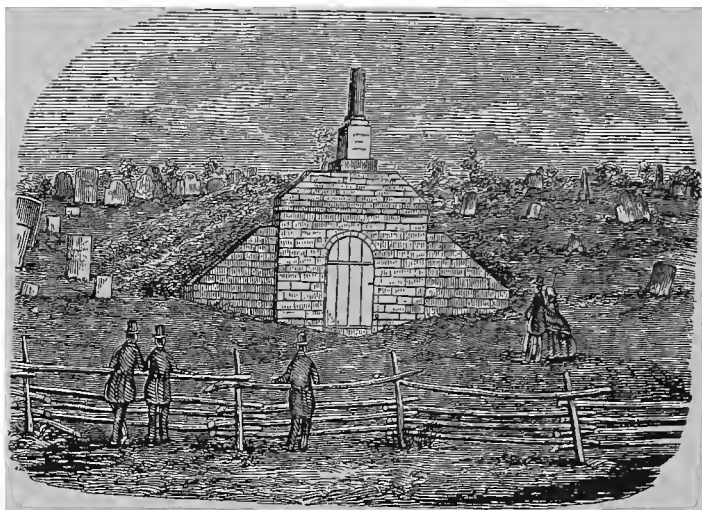
Col. Trumbull, in his autobiography, notes the following among the reminiscences of his boyhood in Lebanon. A Mohegan Indian, Zachary Johnson, "old Zach," as he was called, once one of the trusted counsellors of his tribe, but for many years debased and degraded by drunkenness, had been often employed by his father, as a hunter and trapper, in collecting furs. In those days, the state elections at Hartford and New Haven were made the occasions of great ceremony and display, and the Indians used to gather in great numbers, and stare at the governor, and the soldiers, and the crowds of citizens as they marched through the streets. On one such occasion, old Zach had started from Mohegan, and as usual had stopped at Lebanon on his way to Hartford, to dine at the house of his old employer. A short time before, aroused by a keen sense of his degradation, and suffering from his besetting sin of drunkenness, he had suddenly and resolutely broken off from all intoxicating drinks. Young John, then about ten years old, had heard of this, and having but little faith in such reform by an Indian, in a spirit of boyish mischief, determined to test it. Upon the table, as was the

family custom of that day, stood a foaming tankard of strong, home-brewed beer. This, the mischievous boy kept sipping, smacking his lips with feigned gusto, and extolling its merits; but the Indian was silent. At length the lad pushed the tankard toward the old man. "Zachary," said he, "this beer is excellent; won't you try it?" The knife and fork dropped from the hands of the Indian; he leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression; his dark eyes sparkling with indignation were fixed upon the young tempter; "John," said he, "you don't know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Don't you know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am; and if I should taste your beer, I could never stop till I got to *rum*, and become again the drunken, contemptible wretch your father once knew me. John, *while you live, never again tempt any man to break a good resolution.*"

"Socrates," continues Trumbull, "never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunder-struck; my parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other, then at me; and then with feelings of deep awe and respect at the venerable Indian. They afterwards frequently reminded me of it, and charged me never to forget that scene."

It is recorded in history,* that Old Zach never after allowed a drop of intoxicating drink to pass his lips; regained his former standing with his tribe, became one of its "Regents," and died at Mohegan in the 100th year of his age.

* Foster's Indians of Connecticut, p. 479. Barber's Historical Collections of Connecticut, p. 300.



TRUMBULL TOMB AT LEBANON.

Northwesterly view.

The above is a good representation of this tomb. It bears as is seen, upon its summit, a plinth supporting the significant "broken column;" and was erected in 1785, soon after the death of the great "war governor," by his three then surviving sons, Jonathan, David, and John. Within this family mausoleum, rest the sacred ashes of more of the illustrious dead, than in any other in the State, or perhaps the country. Here rest the remains of that eminently great and good Jonathan Trumbull, Senior, the bosom friend and most trusted counsellor of Washington;—of his good wife, Faith Robinson;—of his eldest son Joseph, the first commissary-general of the army under Washington;—of his second son, Jonathan, Jun., paymaster-

general of the same army, private secretary, and first aid-de-camp to General Washington, and afterward speaker of the United States House of Representatives, member of the United States Senate, and governor of this State;—and by his side, his good wife, Eunice Backus;—of his third son David, commissary of this colony in the Revolution, and assistant commissary-general under his brother in the army of Washington;—and by his side, his good wife Sarah Backus;—of his second daughter, Mary;—and by her side, her illustrious husband, William Williams, one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence;—and many others, who have from these descended. What a Tomb is here! What a Shrine for patriotic devotion!!

In this blank space, I am tempted to relate a little Lebanon anecdote.

Old Col. Mason, a large farmer who lived in the south part of Lebanon, several years ago, had a neighbor of rather low caste and questionable honesty; who at an evening meeting during a religious revival in the neighborhood, became "converted." Next morning he went over to tell the news to Col. Mason; and meeting him at the door, exclaimed! "Col. Mason! I have had a wonderful vision!—I have been converted!—*I have seen the Lord!*!" "Well," said Mason, "If you don't bring back that corn you stole from me, *you'll see the Devil.*"

GOVERNORS, SENATORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES.

GOVERNORS OF STATES.—NATIVES OF LEBANON.

Jonathan Trumbull, Gov. of Conn.	from 1769 to 1784.
Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., “ “	1798 “ 1809.
Clark Bissell, “ “	1847 “ 1849.
Joseph Trumbull, “ “	1849 “ 1850.
Wm. A. Buckingham, “ “	1858 “ 1866.
Nelson Dewey, 1st Gov. of Wisconsin,	1848 “ 1852.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—NATIVES OF LEBANON.

Jonathan Trumbull, from Conn.,	1795 to 1796.
Jeremiah Mason, from New Hampshire,	1813 “ 1817.
Wm. A. Buckingham, from Conn.,	1869 “ 1875.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—NATIVES OF LEBANON.

William Williams, to Continental Congress, from	
1776 to 1777, and from 1783 to 1784.	
Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., (Speaker of 2d	
Congress under the Constitution,)	
	from 1789 “ 1795.
Charles Marsh, from Vermont, “	1815 “ 1817.
Henry H. Gurley, “ Louisiana, “	1823 “ 1831.
Joseph Trumbull, “ Connecticut, “	1839 “ 1843.
Danl. Rose Tilden, “ Ohio, “	1843 “ 1847.
Orrin Fowler, “ Mass., “	1849 “ 1852.

MEMBERS OF THE "COUNCIL OF ASSISTANTS," AND SENATORS FROM LEBANON, FROM THE ORIGIN OF THE TOWN TO 1880.

(FROM THE STATE RECORDS AT HARTFORD.)

Under the charter of Charles II, down to the adoption of the constitution of 1818, there were annually chosen, by the electors at large, a Council of Assistants, consisting of twelve members, whose functions were, 1st, to act as an advisory council of the Governor; 2d, to act as local magistrates for the Colony; and 3d, as an "Upper House" (or Senate), in the General Assembly; six of whom, with the Deputy Governor, constituted a legal quorum for the "Upper House." After the constitution, down to 1830, twelve Senators, chosen also annually, and by the electors at large, constituted the Senate; six of whom, with the Lieutenant-Governor, formed a legal quorum. In 1730 the State was divided into twenty-one Senatorial districts; the electors of each district choosing one Senator, and this provision still remains.

ASSISTANTS FROM LEBANON UNDER THE CHARTER.

Jonathan Trumbull, from	1740 to 1750, 10 years.
Jonathan Trumbull, "	1755 " 1767, 12 "
William Williams, "	1776 " 1780, 5 "
William Williams, "	1784 " 1803, 20 "
Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., from	1796 " 1809, 14 "

SENATORS FROM LEBANON UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

1836, Stephen D. Tilden,	1855, Larned Hebard,
1837, Elisha Waterman,	1863, Edwin M. Dolbeare,
1843, Amos Fowler,	1868, James M. Peckham.
1848, Erastus Osgood,	

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE TOWN OF LEBANON.

(FROM THE STATE RECORDS AT HARTFORD.)

By the early custom of the Colony, each town was allowed two "Deputies to the General Court" (then called), but some of the towns occasionally chose to send but one; and this custom continued down to the adoption of the Constitution in 1818; after which, the towns then existing, were still allowed to send two, but new towns thereafter incorporated, were entitled to but one representative each.

Under the charter, there were two regular sessions of the General Assembly in each year; held alternately, at Hartford in May, and at New Haven in October, and the deputies or representatives were chosen for six months only, semi-annually, for each session. The Constitution of 1818 provided for one annual session only; to be held in May, alternately at Hartford each odd year, and at New Haven each even year.

*May Session.**October Session.*

1705	William Clark (alone).	Samuel Huntington (alone).
1706	John Sprague (alone).	Ens. John Sprague, Wm. Clark.
1707	William Holton, Joseph Bradford.	Wm. Holton, Joseph Bradford.
1708	John Sprague, Samuel Huntington.	Wm. Clark, John Sprague.
1709	Wm. Clark, Jeremiah Fitch.	" " Joseph Bradford.
1710	Wm. Clark, Wm. Holton.	Wm. Clark, Wm. Holton.
1711	" " John Sprague.	Capt. Wm. Clark (alone).
1712	Wm. Clark, Joseph Bradford.	Jeremiah Fitch, Joseph Marsh.
1713	Wm. Clark, John Sprague.	Wm. Clark, Samuel Hide.
1714	Joseph Bradford, Jeremiah Fitch.	Lieut. Joseph Bradford, Lieut. John Sprague.

May Session.

October Session.

1715	Capt. Wm. Clark, Samuel Hide.	Capt. Wm. Clark, Eleazer Fitch.
1716	Joseph Marsh, Thomas Hunt.	Lieut. John Sprague, Joseph Marsh.
1717	Samuel Hide (alone).	Capt. William Clark, Capt. Jeremiah Fitch.
1718	Capt. Wm. Clark, Lt. Samuel Hide.	Lt. John Sprague, Lt. Samuel Hide.
1719	John Buell, Lieut. John Sprague.	Capt. William Clark, Lieut. John Sprague.
1720	Capt. Nathaniel Fitch, Lieut. John Sprague.	John Woodward, Ebenezer West.
1721	John Woodward, Ebenezer West.	John Woodward, Ebenezer West.
1722	Lieut. Samuel Hide, Ebenezer West.	Ebenezer West, John Woodward.
1723	Capt. Wm. Clark, Capt. Joseph Marsh,	Capt. Wm. Clark, John Woodward.
1724	Capt. Wm. Clark, John Woodward.	Capt. Wm. Clark, John Woodward.
1725	John Woodward (alone).	John Woodward, Joseph Fowler.
1726	John Woodward, Joseph Fowler.	Capt. Joseph Marsh, Lieut. John Woodward.
1727	Capt. John Woodward, Capt. Joseph Marsh.	Capt. John Woodward, Capt. Joseph Marsh.
1728	Capt. John Woodward, Lieut. Samuel Hide.	Capt. John Woodward, Joseph Fowler.
1729	Ebenezer West, Capt. Ephraim Sprague.	Ebenezer West, Capt. Ephraim Sprague.
1730	Ebenezer West, Capt. William Throop.	Ebenezer West, Capt. John Woodward.
1731	Ebenezer West, Capt. Joseph Marsh.	Ebenezer West, Capt. John Woodward.
1732	Ebenezer West, Capt. Wm. Throop.	Ebenezer West, Capt. Wm. Throop.
1733	Capt. Wm. Throop, Jonathan Trumbull.	Capt. Wm. Throop, Ebenezer West.
1734	Capt. Wm. Throop, Ebenezer West.	Capt. Wm. Throop, Ebenezer West.

May Session.

- 1735 Capt. Wm. Throop,
Ebenezer West.
- 1736 Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- 1737 Ebenezer West,
Gershom Clark.
- 1738 Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- 1739 Ebenezer West,
Jon. Trumbull, *Speaker*,
- 1740 Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- 1741 Ebenezer West,
Ebenezer Gray.
- 1742 Gershom Clark,
Capt. Ebenezer Gray.
- 1743 Gershom Clark,
John Williams.
- 1744 Ebenezer West,
Gershom Clark.
- 1745 Ebenezer West,
Capt. James Fitch.
- 1746 Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler,
- 1747 Ebenezer West,
Capt. Gershom Clark.
- 1748 Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler.
- 1749 Ebenezer West,
Capt. James Fitch.
- 1750 Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler.
- 1751 Capt. James Fitch,
Capt. Caleb Hide.
- 1752 Col. J. Trumbull, *Speaker*,
Capt. James Fitch.
- 1753 Col. Jonathan Trumbull,
Capt. James Fitch.
- 1754 Col. J. Trumbull, *Speaker*,
Capt. Joshua West.

October Session.

- Capt. Wm. Throop,
Ebenezer West.
- Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- Ebenezer West,
Jonathan Trumbull.
- Ebenezer West,
Jon. Trumbull, *Speaker*.
- Ebenezer West,
Gershom Clark.
- Ebenezer West,
John Williams.
- Gershom Clark,
Eliakim Tupper.
- Gershom Clark,
John Williams.
- Ebenezer West,
Gershom Clark.
- Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler.
- Ebenezer West,
Capt. Gershom Clark,
- Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler.
- Ebenezer West,
Capt. James Fitch.
- Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler.
- Ebenezer West,
Maj. Joseph Fowler.
- Col. Jonathan Trumbull,
Capt. James Fitch.
- Capt. James Fitch,
Col. Jonathan Trumbull.
- Capt. Joshua West,
Nathaniel Holbrook.
- Col. Joseph Fowler,
Capt. Joshua West.

May Session.

October Session.

1755	Capt. James Fitch, Capt. Joshua West.	Col. Joseph Fowler, Capt. Joshua West.
1756	Col. Joseph Fowler, Capt. Joshua West.	Col. Joseph Fowler, Capt. Joshua West.
1757	Col. Joseph Fowler, William Williams.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1758	Capt. Joshua West, Col. Joseph Fowler.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1759	Col. Joseph Fowler, William Williams.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1760	William Williams, Capt. Joshua West.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1761	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1762	Capt. Joshua West, Capt. Ignatius Barker.	Capt. Joshua West, Capt. Ignatius Barker.
1763	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1764	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1765	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.	Capt. Joshua West, Wm. Williams.
1766	Benajah Bill, Wm. Williams,	Capt. Joshua West, Maj. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk.</i>
1767	Maj. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Seth Bartlett.	Capt. Joseph Trumbull, Maj. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk.</i>
1768	Maj. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. William Symms.	Capt. Wm. Symms, Maj. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk.</i>
1769	Maj. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. Joshua West.	Capt. Joseph Trumbull, Maj. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk.</i>
1770	Maj. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. Joseph Trumbull,	Capt. Joseph Trumbull, Maj. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk.</i>
1771	Maj. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. Joseph Trumbull.	Capt. Joseph Trumbull, Maj. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk.</i>
1772	Col. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. Joseph Trumbull.	Col. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Beniah Southworth.
1773	Col. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. Joseph Trumbull.	Col. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Beniah Southworth.
1774	Col. W. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , Capt. Seth Wright.	Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , Jonathan Trumbull, Jr.

*May Session.**October Session.*

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1775 Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , | Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , |
| Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. | Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. |
| 1776 Col. William Williams, | John Clark, |
| Col. Jeremiah Mason. | Capt. Joshua West. |
| 1777 John Clark, | Col. Jeremiah Mason, |
| Capt. Joshua West. | Beriah Southworth. |
| 1778 Col. Jeremiah Mason, | Jacob Elliott, |
| Capt. James Pinney. | Peleg Thomas. |
| 1779 Jacob Elliott, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Elkanah Tisdale. | Col. Jonathan Trumbull. |
| 1780 Elkanah Tisdale, | Col. Wm. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> , |
| Col. Jonathan Trumbull. | Col. Jonathan Trumbull. |
| 1781 Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , | Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , |
| Elkanah Tisdale. | Elkanah Tisdale. |
| 1782 Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , | Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , |
| Capt. Daniel Tilden. | Isaiah Elliott. |
| 1783 Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , | Col. W. Williams, <i>Speaker</i> , |
| Elkanah Tisdale. | Elkanah Tisdale. |
| 1784 Col. William Williams, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Elkanah Tisdale. | Col. Jeremiah Mason. |
| 1785 Elkanah Tisdale, | Capt. Daniel Tilden. |
| Capt. Vetch Williams. | Capt. Vetch Williams. |
| 1786 Capt. Daniel Tilden, | Capt. Daniel Tilden, |
| Beriah Southworth. | Maj. Elijah Hide. |
| 1787 Capt. Daniel Tilden, | Capt. Daniel Tilden, |
| Maj. Elijah Hide. | Ephraim Carpenter. |
| 1788 Col. J. Trumbull, <i>Speaker</i> , | Col. J. Trumbull, <i>Speaker</i> , |
| Capt. Daniel Tilden. | Capt. Daniel Tilden. |
| 1789 Elkanah Tisdale, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Capt. Daniel Tilden. | Capt. Daniel Tilden. |
| 1790 Elkanah Tisdale, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Capt. Daniel Tilden. | Peleg Thomas. |
| 1791 Elkanah Tisdale, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Asahel Clark. | David Trumbull. |
| 1792 Elkanah Tisdale, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Asahel Clark. | Peleg Thomas. |
| 1793 Elkanah Tisdale, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Peleg Thomas. | Ebenezer Bushnell. |
| 1794 Elkanah Tisdale, | Elkanah Tisdale, |
| Peleg Thomas. | Elisha Hutchinson. |

May Session.

October Session.

1795	Asahel Clark, Daniel Tilden.	Daniel Tilden, Peleg Thomas.
1796	Peleg Thomas, David Trumbull.	Peleg Thomas, Jeremiah Mason.
1797	Peleg Thomas, Elkanah Tisdale.	Elkanah Tisdale, Peleg Thomas.
1798	Elkanah Tisdale, Peleg Thomas.	Peleg Thomas, James Mason.
1799	James Mason, Solomon Williams.	James Mason, Elkanah Tisdale.
1800	James Mason, Elkanah Tisdale.	James Mason, Wm. T. Williams.
1801	Wm. T. Williams, James Mason.	Elkanah Tisdale, Wm. T. Williams.
1802	Elkanah Tisdale, Solomon Williams.	Daniel Tilden, Solomon Williams.
1803	Solomon Williams, James Mason.	Daniel Tilden, Isaiah Loomis.
1804	Daniel Tilden, Isaiah Loomis.	Daniel Tilden, Isaiah Loomis.
1805	Daniel Tilden, Jacob Loomis.	Peleg Thomas, James Mason.
1806	Isaiah Loomis, Elisha Hutchinson.	Isaiah Loomis, Zabdiel Hyde.
1807	Jacob Loomis, Zabdiel Hyde.	Zabdiel Hyde, Elisha Hutchinson.
1808	Jacob Loomis, Wm. Williams, Jr.	Stephen Meech, Wm. T. Williams.
1809	Wm. T. Williams, <i>As. Clk</i> , Peleg Thomas.	Wm. T. Williams, Wm. Huntington, Jr.
1810	Wm. T. Williams, <i>As. Clk</i> , Wm. Huntington, Jr.	Wm. T. Williams, <i>As. Clk</i> , Hobert McCall.
1811	Hobert McCall, Jacob Loomis.	Jas. F. Mason, Wm. T. Williams, <i>Clerk</i> .
1812	Daniel Tilden, Elisha Hutchinson.	Wm. Huntington, Jr., James F. Mason.
1813	Wm. Huntington, Jr., Jas. F. Mason.	Zabdiel Hyde, Wm. Williams.
1814	Abel Goodwin, Benjamin B. Fowler.	Samuel Buckingham, Isaiah Loomis.

<i>May Session.</i>	<i>October Session.</i>
1815 Wm. T. Williams, Samuel Buckingham.	Isaiah Loomis, Jr., Hobert McCall.
1816 Ebenezer Johnson, John Robinson.	Ebenezer Johnson, John Robinson.
1817 John Robinson, Stephen D. Tilden.	Stephen D. Tilden, Simeon M. Webster.
1818 Simeon M. Webster, Isaiah Loomis.	Charles Abell, Joshua Hall.

The delegates from Lebanon to the Constitutional Convention of September, 1818, were,

Stephen D. Tilden and Thomas Badcock.*

After the adoption of the Constitution, in 1818, there was only one regular annual session, held in May, at Hartford each odd-year, and at New Haven each even year.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1819 Charles Abell,	Joshua Hall.
1820 Thomas Babcock,	Isaiah Loomis.
1821 Abel Goodwin,	Daniel Hutchinson.
1822 Wm. T. Williams,	Oliver Kingsley.
1823 Wm. T. Williams,	Anderson Martin.
1824 Wm. T. Williams,	Elisha Waterman.
1825 John Robinson,	Oliver Kingsley.
1826 Isaiah Loomis, 2d,	Julius Clark.
1827 Stephen D. Tilden,	Elisha Waterman.
1828 Eliphalet Abell,	Oliver Pettis.
1829 Thomas Babcock,	Erastus Osgood.
1830 Isaiah Loomis, 2d,	Timothy Williams.
1831 Asahel Dewey,	Jacob McCall.
1832 Thomas Babcock,	Julius Clark.
1833 Asahel Dewey,	John M. Peabody.
1834 Oliver Pettis,	Ebenezer Spafford.
1835 Amos Fowler, Jr.,	Oliver Kingsley.
1836 Julius Clark,	Erastus Hutchinson.
1837 George Kingsley,	Archippus McCall.
1838 Gurdon Robinson,	Elias Williams.

* The record spelling, down to this date.

1839	Amos Fowler,	Jesse Wright.
1840	Larned Hebard,	Justin Clark.
1841	Ebenezer Johnson,	George Kingsley.
1842	John Wattles,	Caleb Hayward.
1843	Peter C. Brown,	Henry H. Abell.
1844	Edmund Harding,	Daniel L. Sherman.
1845	Roswell Babcock,	Charles D. Strong.
1846	Azel Rockwell,	Julius Clark.
1847	George H. Hill,	Ebenezer Johnson, Jr.
1848	Daniel Wildman, Jr.,	Joseph Covey [Corey].
1849	Salmon L. Williams,	John H. Throop.
1850	Timothy Metcalf,	Rufus R. Dimock.
1851	Robert Champlin,	Justin Clark.
1852	Charles H. Thomas,	Charles Hull.
1853	George M. Standish,	Charles L. Loomis.
1854	George D. Spencer,	William J. Gray.
1855	Alanson C. Abell,	George H. Hill.
1856	Elias L. Williams,	David S. Woodworth.
1857	Jabez McCall,	William A. Fuller.
1858	Uriel Ladd, Jr.,	Philo Washburn.
1859	Joseph Holmes,	Thomas J. Kingsley.
1860	Edwin M. Dolbeare,	Silas P. Abell,
1861	Nathan Bass,	Peleg G. Thomas.
1862	Anson Loomis,	Jeremiah Mason.
1863	Nathaniel C. Saxton,	Sluman L. Gray.
1864	John Avery,	James M. Abell.
1865	James M. Peckham,	Silas H. Dewey.
1866	Orlo D. Hine,	George R. Bill.
1867	William S. Standish,	Shubel W. Kingsley.
1868	Lynde L. Huntington,	Henry A. Spafford.
1869	David Geer,	Daniel Bailey.
1870	William C. Noyes,	John Avery.
1871	David H. McCall,	William A. Fuller.
1872	Hart Talcott,	Ezekiel Abell.
1873	Isaac Gillette,	John N. Abell.
1874	George E. Hewitt,	Cyrus G. Geer.
1875	Alphonzo Browning,	Edmund B. Johnson.
1876	Jabez C. Manning,	Samuel E. Haynes.
1877	Erastus Geer,	William F. Gates.
1878	Joseph C. Crandall,	James Y. Thomas.
1879	Jacob McCall,	Albert F. Preston.
1880	Oliver E. Pettis,	Silas P. Abell.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Although the plantation of Lebanon was not invested with "Town Privileges," until October, 1700, and could not therefore choose and invest with legal authority, any town officers, yet, as a matter of necessity, and in accordance with the custom of the time in other unorganized settlements, they did, in form, choose selectmen, or "townsmen" as they were called, and some other officers. Thus in 1698, May 31, three townsmen, a clerk, and constable were chosen, as seen below, and in March, 1699, two other townsmen were added. In December of that year a new choice of townsmen was made, and authorized "to appoint a moderator, from time to time, to maniege in town meetings."

From 1700 to 1799, the town officers were chosen annually, in the last part of December; from 1800 to 1819, in November; and after that in October. Their respective terms of service, were therefore chiefly within the year next *after* the dates noted in the list.

SELECTMEN AND MODERATORS.

1698, May 31. Dea. Josiah Dewey, John Woodward, Sen., Wm. Clark. 1699, March 15, same men continued to December, and Wm. Holton and John Mason were added. In December, same year, Dea. Josiah Dewey, John Baldwin, Wm. Holton, Joseph Bradford, and William Clark were chosen; and it was then voted that no townsman should hold office for more than two years in succession.* After 1700, the town held regular town meetings in December, annually, until 1800.

1700. Dec. 25, Ensign Jeremiah Fitch, Sergt. John Baldwin, Richard Lyman, Sen., Sam'l Hutchinson,

* Rotation in office was an early principle here it seems.

Sam'l Huntington. 1701. Dea. John Lumis, Richard Lyman, Sen., Wm. Clark. (Voted not to have but three.) 1702. Wm. Clark, Dea. John Baldwin, John Calkins. 1703. Capt. John Mason, Lieut. Jeremiah Fitch, Edward Colver, Sam'l Hutchinson, Thomas Hunt. 1704. Samuel Huntington, Joseph Marsh, William Clark. 1705. Capt. Jeremiah Fitch, Ensign John Sprague, William Clark. 1706. Capt. Jeremiah Fitch, Samuel Huntington, Thomas Hunt. 1707. [Sam'l Huntington, Moderator, and the first moderator on record,] Samuel Huntington, Mr. Isaac Bagley, William Clark. 1708. Mr. Wm. Holton, Ens. Samuel Hide, John Buel, Wm. Clark. 1709. Mr. Wm. Holton, Joseph Marsh, Lieut. Joseph Bradford, William Clark.

1710. Lieut. Samuel Huntington, Lieut. John Sprague, Lieut. Joseph Bradford, Ens. Samuel Hide, Serj. Joseph Marsh. 1711. Lieut. Sam'l Huntington, Lieut. Edward Colver, Ens. Samuel Hide, Ens. Abell Wright, Eleazer Williams. 1712. Capt. Jeremiah Fitch, William Clark, Ens. Samuel Hide. Serj. Joseph Marsh, Serj. Samuel Hutchinson. 1713. Lieut. Sam'l Hide, Lieut. Edward Colver, Serj. Samuel Hutchinson, Serj. Joseph Marsh, William Clark. 1714. Capt. Jeremiah Fitch, Lieut. Joseph Bradford, Lieut. John Sprague. 1715. Lieut. Edward Colver, Eleazer Fitch, William Clark. 1716. Lieut. Samuel Hide, Ens. Nathaniel Fitch, Serj. Jos. Marsh, Sam'l Hutchinson, John Woodward, Jr. 1717. Dea. John Buel, John Woodward, Jr., Wm. Clarke. 1718. Dea. John Buel, Lieut. Samuel Hide, Lieut. Joseph Marsh. 1719. Capt. Nathaniel Fitch, Wm. Clarke, Ebenezer West, John Woodward, Jr., Jonathan Metcalf.

1720. Capt. Wm. Clark, Capt. Nathaniel Fitch, Ens. Samuel Hutchinson, Dea. Eleazer Fitch, John Woodward, Jr. 1721. Ensign Samuel Hutchinson, Ebenezer West, Jacob Foster, Jonathan Metcalf, Ebenezer Brown. (Vote that the selectmen should not

be chosen for more than two years, rescinded.) 1722. Capt. Wm. Clarke, Capt. Nath'l Fitch, Capt. Joseph Marsh. 1723 (same as in 1722). 1724. Lieut. Sam'l Hide, Dea. Eleazer Fitch, Dea. Ebenezer West. 1725. John Woodward, Ebenzer West, Dea. William Clarke. 1726. Capt. Woodward, Ebenezer West, Esq., Samuel Hide, Joseph Clark, Jonathan Metcalf. 1727. Dea. Wm. Clark, Ens. Jonathan Lyman, Gershom Clarke, Lieut. Wm. Wattles, Capt. Ephraim Sprague. 1728. Lieut. Hide, Capt. March, Capt. Fitch, Lieut. Brown, Ensign Woodward. 1729. Jonathan Lyman, Samuel Huntington, Capt. Wm. Throop, John Sims, Stephen Strong.

1730. Samuel Huntington, Gershom Clarke, Jedadiah Strong, Ebenezer West, Josiah Lyman. 1731. Capt. William Clark, Capt. John Woodward, Gershom Clarke, Joseph Clarke, Ebenezer West, Esq. 1732. [Ebenezer West, Mod.] Ebenezer West, John Woodward, Wm. Throop, Samuel Hide, Josiah Clarke. 1733. [Capt. Wm. Throop, Mod.] Capt. Wm. Clarke, Capt. William Throop, Capt. Joseph Marsh, Capt. Ephraim Sprague, Capt. Ebenezer Brown. 1734. [Capt. Throop, Mod.] Capt. William Throop, Mr. Joseph Fitch, Capt. John Woodward, Mr. Ebenezer West, Mr. Josiah Lyman. 1735. [Capt. William Throop, Mod.] Capt. William Clark, Capt. John Woodward, Mr. Joseph Fitch, Mr. Joseph Clarke, Ebenezer West, Esq. 1736. [Ebenezer West, Esq., Mod.] William Clark, Joseph Marsh, Jedediah Strong, James Wright, Ebenezer Williams. 1737. [Ebenezer West, Esq., Mod.] Samuel Huntington, Jonathan Trumble, Joseph Fowler, Joseph Clarke, Ebenezer West, Esq. 1738. [Samuel Hide, Jr., Mod.] John Barker, Samuel Hide, Jr., Gershom Clarke, Josiah Lyman, Ebenezer Williams. 1739. [Jonathan Trumble, Esq., Mod.] Jonathan Trumble, Gershom Clarke, Ebenezer Gray, Joseph Clark.

1740. [Ebenezer Gray, Mod.] Ebenezer Gray, John Williams, Timothy Clark, James Wright, James Fitch. 1741. [Ebenezer Gray, Esq., Mod.] Ebenezer Gray, Gershom Clarke, Joseph Fowler, Joseph Clark, James Fitch. 1742. [Jonathan Trumble, Mod.] Jonathan Trumble, Gershom Clark, Ebenezer Gray, Joseph Clark, Ebenezer West. 1743. [Jonathan Trumble, Esq., Mod.] Col. Trumble, Gershom Clark, Ebenezer Gray, James Wright, James Fitch. 1744. [Joseph Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Col. Jonathan Trumble, Major Joseph Fowler, Gershom Clark, Mr. John Newcomb, Capt. James Fitch. 1745. [Joseph Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Jonathan Trumble, Esq., Joseph Fowler, Esq., Eben'r West, Esq., Capt. Joseph Clark, Gershom Clark. 1746. [Joseph Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Jonathan Trumble, Joseph Fowler, Gershom Clark (died in 1747), Joseph Clark, James Fitch. 1747. [Major Joseph Fowler, Mod.] Jonathan Trumbull, Joseph Fowler, Samuel Huntington, Joseph Clark, James Fitch. 1748. [Joseph Fowler, Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Samuel Huntington, Samuel Hide, Josiah Lyman, Ebenezer West. 1749. [James Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Samuel Huntington, Samuel Hide, Joseph Clark, Ebenezer West.

1750. [Jos. Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Nathaniel Holbrook, Caleb Hide, Benajah Bill, Joshua West. 1751. [Jos. Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Nathaniel Holbrook, Benajah Bill, Ignatius Barker, Joshua West. 1752. [Jos. Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Nathaniel Holbrook, Ignatius Barker, Joseph Clark, Joshua West. 1753. [Joseph Fowler, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Esq., Capt. Dan. Throop, Mr. Nathaniel Holbrook, Joseph Clark, Esq., Joshua West, Esq. 1754. [Jos. Fowler, Esq., Mod.] (Same selectmen as in 1753.) 1755. [Col. Joseph Fowler, Mod.] (Same selectmen again except Joseph Loomis in place of Joseph Clark.) 1756. [Col. Joseph Fowler, Mod.] (Same selectmen as in 1755.) 1757. [Col.

Joseph Fowler, Mod.] Joseph Fowler, Joshua Barker, Jonathan Clark, Benajah Bill, Joshua West. 1758. [Hon. Jonathan Trumbull; Mod.] Hon. Jonathan Trumble, Capt. Joshua Barker, Mr. Jonathan Clark, Jos. Loomis, Joshua West, Esq. 1759. [Hon. Jona. Trumble, Mod.] Capt. Joshua Barker, Wm. Williams, Mr. Zephaniah Swift, Lieut. Benajah Bill, Joshua West, Esq.

1760. [Col. Jonathan Trumble, Mod.] Capt. Dan. Throop, Mr. Jonathan Lyman, Wm. Williams, Lieut. Benajah Bill, Mr. Amos Thomas. 1761. [Hon. Jona. Trumble, Mod.] (Same selectmen as in 1760.) 1762. [Col. Jona. Trumble, Mod.] Capt. Dan. Throop, Wm. Williams, Lieut. Benajah Bill, Mr. Jona. Lyman, Capt. Thomas Loomis. 1763. (Same moderator and selectmen as in 1762.) 1764. [Mr. Benajah Bill, Mod.] (Same selectmen again as in 1762, except Thomas Loomis, Jr., in place of Capt. Thos. Loomis.) 1765. [Col. Jona. Trumble, Mod.] William Williams, Dau. Throop, Samuel Hide, Jr., Seth Wright, Veach Williams. 1766. [His Honor Dep. Gov. Trumble, Mod.] (Same selectmen as in 1765, but Seth Wright is called Lieut.) 1767. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] Wm. Williams, Elijah Hide, Jr., Sam'l Hide, Jr., Seth Wright, Veach Williams. 1768. (Same moderator and selectmen as in 1767.) 1769. [Hon. Gov. Trumbull,* Mod.] Major William Williams, Elijah Hide, Samuel Hyde, Capt. Seth Wright, Lieut. Veach Williams.

1770. [Hon. Gov. Trumbull, Mod.] Maj. Wm. Williams, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr. [afterwards Gov.], Capt. Seth Wright, Lieut. Veach Williams. 1771. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] Maj. William Williams, Jona. Trumbull, Jr., Elijah Hide, Jr., Veach Williams, James Pinneo, Jr. 1772. [His Hon. Gov. Trumbull, Mod.] Wm. Williams, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Lieut. Elijah Hide, Jr., Mr. James Pinneo, Jr., Capt. Veach

* The first record of the new spelling of his name.

Williams. 1773. (The same moderator and selectmen as in 1772, but Pelatiah Marsh was added for the new society of Exeter, then just set off, making six selectmen for the first time.) 1774. [Gov. Trumbull, Mod.] William Williams, Mr. Jona. Trumbull, Capt. Elijah Hide, Jr., Lieut. Jas. Pinneo, Jr., Capt. Veach Williams, Mr. Pelatiah Marsh. 1775. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] (Same six selectmen as in 1774.) 1776. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] Wm. Williams, Elijah Hide, Jr., Silas Phelps, James Pinneo, Jr., Veach Williams, Daniel Abel, Jr. 1777. [His Excellency* Gov. Trumbull, Mod.] (Same six selectmen as in 1776.) 1778. [His Excellency Gov. Trumbull, Mod.] William Williams, Major Elijah Hide, Mr. Silas Phelps, Capt. Jas. Pinneo, Capt. Vetch Williams, Capt. Dan'l Abel. 1779. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] William Williams, Elijah Hide, Jr., Silas Phelps, Asael Clark, Jr., Peleg Thomas, Dan'l Abel, Jr.

1780. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] William Williams, Capt. William Huntington, Silas Phelps, Asael Clark, Jr., Peleg Thomas, Daniel Abel. 1781. [Col. Wm. Williams, Mod.] Wm. Williams, Capt. Wm. Huntington, Beriah Southworth, Asael Clark, Jr., Peleg Thomas, Daniel Abel, Jr. 1782. [Col. William Williams, Mod.] Col. William Williams, Capt. Wm. Huntington, Capt. Sam'l Fuller, Mr. Eleazer Richardson, Lieut. Peleg Thomas, Capt. Daniel Abel, Jr. 1783. [Wm. Williams, Mod.] Wm. Williams, Wm. Huntington, Sam'l Fuller, Eleazer Richardson, Peleg Thomas, Daniel Abel, Jr. 1784. (Same moderator and selectmen.) 1785. (Same moderator and selectmen again.) 1786. (Same moderator, but after many ballottings and two adjournments without choice, finally chose a new list of selectmen, viz.), Maj. Elijah Hyde (spelled with a *y* for the first time), Mr. Oliver

* The General Assembly had recently affixed this new title by a resolution, but against which the Governor had protested.

Huntington, Capt. Elisha Hutchinson, Capt. Daniel Dunham, Capt. Isaac Williams, Capt. Ephraim Carpenter. 1787. [Same moderator.] Maj. Elijah Hyde, Capt. Elihu Hutchinson, Elkanah Tisdale, Esq., Dan'l Dunham, Elihu Thomas, Charles Williams. 1788. [Same moderator.] Major Elkanah Tisdale, Elisha Huntington, David Trumbull, Dan'l Dunham, Elihu Thomas, Chas. Williams. 1789. [Same moderator.] Maj. Elkanah Tisdale, Esq., Elisha Hutchinson, Jos. Leach, Elias Bliss, Elihu Thomas, Dan'l Clark.

1790. [John Clark, Esq., Mod.] Elkanah Tisdale, Capt. Elisha Hutchinson, Capt. Joseph Leach, Capt. Chas. Bliss, Capt. Elihu Thomas, Capt. Daniel Clark. 1791. [Elkanah Tisdale, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Leach, Ebenezer Bushnell, Stephen Payn, Elias Bliss, Andrew Waterman, Daniel Clark, Wadsworth Brewster. 1792. [Joshua West, Esq., Mod.] Ebenezer Bushnell, Ebenezer Dutton, Joel Loomis, Andrew Waterman, Daniel Clark. 1793. [Dr. Andrew Metcalf, Mod.] Ebenezer Dutton, Daniel Tilden, Joel Loomis, Andrew Waterman, Daniel Clark. 1794. [Dr. Andrew Metcalf, Mod.] Daniel Tilden, Esq., Eliphalet Metcalf, Jas. Pettis, Samuel West, Andrew Waterman, Hobart McCall. 1795. [Wm. Williams, Mod.] Daniel Tilden, Eliphalet Metcalf, Jas. Pettis, Samuel West, Andrew Waterman, Hobart McCall. 1796. [Daniel Tilden, Esq., Mod.] (Same selectmen as in 1795). 1797. [Daniel Tilden, Esq., Mod., 47 majority], Mr. James Pettis, Mr. John Taintor, Maj. James Mason, Mr. Hezekiah Hartshorn, Capt. Amos Fowler, Capt. Hobart McCall. 1798. [William Williams, Esq., Mod.] Mr. John Taintor, Maj. James Mason, Mr. William Huntington, jr., Capt. Hezekiah Hartshorn, Capt. Amos Fowler, Capt. Rufus Lamb. 1799. [Daniel Tilden, Esq., Mod.] (Same selectmen as in 1798).

1800. [James Pinneo, Esq., Mod.] Maj. James

Mason, Wm. Huntington, Jr., Capt. Isaiah Loomis, Jr., Capt. Henry Bliss, Mr. Joseph Wm. Bissell,* Capt. Rufus Lamb. 1801. [Hon. William Williams, Mod.] Capt. Isaiah Loomis, Jr., Capt. Zabdiel Hyde, Capt. Henry Bliss, Mr. Joseph Wm. Bissell, Capt. Rufus Lamb. 1802. [Daniel Tilden, Esq., Mod.] (Voted to appoint three selectmen within the first society.) Capt. Isaiah Loomis, Jr., Capt. Zabdiel Hyde, Mr. Daniel Strong, Jr.; (vote to appoint two in the second society negatived, and only one chosen, viz.), Capt. Henry Bliss; Mr. Chas. Lathrop in third society; Capt. Rufus Lamb in fourth society. 1803. [Maj. James Mason, Mod.] (Same selectmen, except Later Porter in place of Rufus Lamb.) 1804. [Col. Dan'l Tilden, Mod.] Daniel Tilden, Zabdiel Hyde, Gideon Hoxey, William Williams 2d, Abial Stark, Eliphalet Abel, Ambrose Williams. 1805. (Same moderator and same seven selectmen.) 1806. (Same moderator and same selectmen, except George Gardner and Timothy Kingsley in place of Zabdiel Hyde and Ambrose Williams.) 1807. [Col. Daniel Tilden, Mod.] Col. Daniel Tilden, Gideon Hoxey, George Gardner, David Young, Green McCall, Ichabod Brewster, Timothy Kingsley. 1808. [Peleg Thomas, Esq., Mod.] James F. Mason, Capt. Salmon Champion, Besalial Fuller, Andrew V. Williams, Ichabod Brewster. 1809. [Peleg Thomas, Esq., Mod.] Jas. F. Mason, Salmon Champion, Andrew V. Williams, Roger McCall, Besalial Fuller.

1810. [Peleg Thomas, Esq., Mod.] Mr. Daniel Mason, Capt. Salmon Champion, Capt. John Thomas, Capt. Roger McCall, Mr. Besalial Fuller. 1811. [Col. Daniel Tilden, Mod.] Col. Zabdiel Hyde, Col. Daniel Tilden, Col. Jacob Loomis, Green McCall, Chas. Williams. 1812. (Same moderator and selectmen except Hosea Clark in place of Chas. Williams.) 1813. (Same moderator and selectmen as in 1812.)

* First instance of a double Christian name.

1814. (Same moderator.) Col. Zabdiel Hyde, Col. Jacob Loomis, Capt. Thomas Badcock, Mr. Green McCall, Capt. Charles Abel. 1815. [Col. Zabdiel Hyde, Mod.] (Same selectmen as 1814.) 1816. [James Fitch Mason, Mod.] Samuel Buckingham, Elisha Waterman, Roger McCall, Timothy Holbrook, Thomas Badcock. 1817. [Doct. Daniel Hutchinson, Mod.] Thomas Badcock, Charles Abel, Oliver Kingsley, Joshua Hall, Jas. Buel. 1818. [Wm. Williams, Esq., Mod.] Thomas Badcock, Charles Abel, Oliver Kingsley, James Clark, Jr., Joshua Hall. 1819. [Mr. John Robinson, Mod.] Thomas Badcock, James Clark, Jr., James Buel, Elisha Waterman, Oliver Kingsley, Simeon M. Webster.

1820. [Wm. Williams, Esq., Mod.] Anderson Martin, Jr., Elisha Waterman, Oliver Kingsley, Simeon M. Webster. 1821. [Wm. T. Williams, Esq., Mod.] same selectmen except Timothy Holbrook in place of Oliver Kingsley. 1822. [Wm. T. Williams, Esq., Mod.] Timothy Holbrook, Jr., John Johnson, Jr., Brewster Lee, Eliphalet Abel. 1823. [Daniel Hutchinson, Mod.] (Same selectmen.) 1824. [Col. Isaiah Loomis, Jr., Mod.] John Johnson, Jr., Eliphalet Abel, Jacob McCall, Abel Goodwin. 1825. [William T. Williams, Mod.] Eliphalet Abel, Jacob McCall, Abel Goodwin, Oliver Pettis. 1826. [Elisha Waterman, Mod.] Jacob McCall, Abel Goodwin, Oliver Pettis, Julius Clark. 1827. [Abel Goodwin, Esq., Mod.] Oliver Pettis, Julius Clark, Saxton Bailey, Charles Arnold. 1828. [Elisha Waterman, Esq., Mod.] Saxton Bailey, Charles Arnold, Caleb Haywood, Elisha Williams. 1829. [Wm. T. Williams, Esq., Mod.] Charles Arnold, Caleb Haywood, Elias Williams, Timothy Loomis.

1830. [Elisha Waterman, Esq., Mod.] Caleb Haywood, Elias Williams, Timothy Loomis, Erastus Osgood. 1831. [Same moderator.] Elias Williams,

Timothy Loomis, Erastus Osgood, Jabez Fitch. 1832. [Denison Wattles, Esq., Mod.] Timothy Loomis, Erastus Osgood, Erastus Hutchinson, Ebenezer Spafford. 1833. [Elisha Waterman, Esq., Mod.] Erastus Osgood, Erastus Hutchinson, Ebenezer Spafford, Chester Fuller. 1834. [William T. Williams, Esq., Mod.] (Same selectmen.) 1835. [Denison Wattles, Esq., Mod.] Erastus Hutchinson, Ebenezer Spafford, Amos Fowler, Jr., George Kingsley. 1836. [Thomas J. Kingsley, Mod.], Maj. George Kingsley, Dea. Simeon Peckham, Henry H. Abel, Col. Amos Fowler. 1837. [Same moderator.] Maj. George Kingsley, Dea. Simeon Peckham, Henry H. Abel, Charles E. West. 1838. [Elisha Waterman, Esq., Mod.] Joseph Lyman, John M. Peabody, Elias Williams, Chester Fuller. 1839. [Julius Clark, Mod.] Simeon Peckham, Henry H. Abel, Charles E. West, John S. Maxwell.

1840. [Erastus Osgood, Mod.] Jesse Wright, Robert Champlain, Wm. McCall, Isaiah Williams. 1841. [Thomas Badcock, Esq., Mod.] Henry H. Abel, Charles E. West, Caleb Hayward, John D. Kingsley. 1842. [Julius Clark, Mod.] Jesse Wright, Joseph King, John D. Kingsley, Justin Clark. 1843. [Same moderator.] John D. Kingsley, Justin Clark, Henry Fowler, Lester B. Badcock. 1844. [Same moderator.] Justin Clark, Charles D. Strong, Lester B. Badcock, Azel Rockwell. 1845. [Same moderator.] Lester B. Badcock, Azel Rockwell, Charles D. Strong, Ezekiel A. Haines. 1846. [Caleb Hayward, Mod.] Azel Rockwell, George H. Hill, James Tew, Ebenezer Johnson, Jr. 1847. [Same moderator.] (Same Hill, Tew, and Johnson), and Edmond Harding. 1848. [Same moderator.] Ebenezer Johnson, Jr., Henry H. Abel, Joshua Tracey, Nathaniel C. Payne. 1849. [Thomas J. Kingsley, Mod.] David S. Woodworth, Capt. Griswold E. Morgan, Elias L. Williams, Thomas J. Kingsley.

1850. [Learned Hebard, Mod.] Justin Clark, Charles D. Strong, Calvin Pease, James Monroe Kingsley. 1851. [Same moderator.] James Monroe Kingsley, Edwin M. Dolbeare, Jabez McCall, Ezekiel Abel. 1852. [Thomas J. Kingsley, Mod.] Edwin M. Dolbeare, Jabez McCall, Anson Loomis, Rufus R. Dimmock. 1853. [Learned Hebard, Mod.] Edwin M. Dolbeare, Charles D. Strong, Charles L. Loomis, Wm. J. Gray. 1854. [Same moderator.] Edwin M. Dolbeare, Jabez McCall, Charles L. Loomis, Wm. J. Gray. 1855. [Same moderator.] Geo. H. Hill, John Barstow, Charles L. Loomis, Nathan Bass. 1856. [Same moderator.] David S. Woodworth, Peleg G. Thomas, Nathan Bass, Silas P. Abel. 1857. [Elias L. Williams, Mod.] Peleg G. Thomas, Nathan Bass, Silas P. Abel, Nathaniel B. Williams. 1858. [Thomas J. Kingsley, Mod.] Peleg G. Thomas, Silas P. Abel, N. B. Williams, Wm. A. Fuller. 1859. [Learned Hebard, Mod.] Peleg G. Thomas, Wm. A. Fuller, Philo Washburn, Lynde L. Huntington.

1860. [Same moderator.] Wm. A. Fuller, Philo Washburn, Lynde L. Huntington, Wm. S. Standish. 1861. [George H. Hill, Mod.] Philo Washburne, Wm. S. Standish, Lynde L. Huntington, Shubel W. Kingsley. 1862. [Learned Hebard, Mod.] Ezekiel J. Tucker, Elias B. Avery, Silas P. Abel, Shubel W. Kingsley. 1863. [Edwin M. Dolbeare, Mod.] Oliver E. Pettis, Elias B. Avery, Silas P. Abel, Shubel W. Kingsley. 1864. [Azel Rockwell, Mod.] Oliver E. Pettis, James M. Peckham, Silas P. Abel, Silas H. Dewey. 1865. [Learned Hebard, Mod.] James M. Peckham, Silas H. Dewey, James C. Williams, Geo. R. Bill. 1866. [Silas P. Abel, Mod.] Silas H. Dewey, James C. Williams, Geo. R. Bill, Erastus Geer. 1867. [Edwin M. Dolbeare, Mod.] James C. Williams, Geo. R. Bill, Erastus Geer, Christopher W. Avery. 1868. [Silas P. Abel, Mod.] Erastus Geer, Christopher W. Avery, Walter G. Kingsley, Geo. R. Bill. 1869. [Edwin M. Dolbeare, Mod.] (Same selectmen.)

1870. [Silas P. Abel, Mod.] Walter G. Kingsley, Henry A. Spaffard (?), Wm. A. Fuller, Lester B. Babcock. 1871. [Wm. C. Noyes, Mod.], Henry A. Spafard, Wm. A. Fuller, Jacob McCall, Harlow Robinson. 1872. [Silas P. Abel, Mod.] (Same selectmen). 1873. [Same moderator.] (Same selectmen.) 1874. [Same moderator], Wm. A. Fuller, Alphonzo Browning, Harlow Robinson, Cyrus G. Geer. 1875. [Same moderator.] Alphonzo Browning, Cyrus G. Geer, Joseph C. Crandall, Wm. F. Gates. 1876. [Same moderator.] (Same selectmen.) 1877. [Hon. Edwin M. Dolbeare, Mod.], Wm. F. Gates, Joseph C. Crandall, James M. Kingsley, Robert C. Peckham. 1878. [George D. Spencer, Mod.] Joseph C. Crandall, David H. McCall, James M. Kingsley, George B. Webster. 1879. [Isaac Gillett, Mod.] Joseph C. Crandall, David H. McCall, George B. Webster, Chas. B. Noyes—(still in office).

TOWN CLERKS.*

As these officers were also chosen near the close of the year, their services were chiefly rendered within the year next after the dates noted.

Wm. Clark, from June 1, 1698 to Dec., 1703, 4 years.

Wm. Holton, Dec., 1703, 1 year.

Wm. Clark, Dec., 1704, to Dec., 1725, 21 years.

Gershom Clark, Dec., 1725, to Dec., 1752, 27 years;
died in office 2d Nov., 1752.

Wm. Williams, Dec., 1752, to Dec. 1796, 44 years.

Elkanah Tisdale, Dec., 1796, to Nov., 1805, 9 years.

Elisha Hutchinson, Nov., 1805, to Oct., 1821, 16 years.

* The several Town Clerks have also held the office of Town Treasurer, for each of their respective terms, from Wm. Clark down to the present time.

Anderson Martin, Jr., Oct., 1821, to Oct., 1827, 6 years.
Eleizer Manning, Jr., Oct., 1827, to Oct. 1830, 3 years;
died in office, 1830.
Chas. H. Dutton, Oct., 1830, to Oct., 1836, 6 years;
died in office.
John Wattles, Oct., 1836, to Oct., 1840, 4 years.
Asa A. Robinson, Oct., 1840, 1 year.
John Wattles, Oct., 1841, 1 year.
Asa A. Robinson, Oct., 1842, 1 year.
John Wattles, Oct., 1843, to Oct., 1849, 6 years.
Geo. D. Spencer, Oct., 1849, to Oct., 1861, 12 years.
Nathaniel C. Barker, Oct., 1861, to Oct., 1866, 5 years.
Geo. D. Spencer, Oct., 1866, to Oct., 1875, 9 years.
Walter G. Kingsley, Oct., 1875, to Oct., 1880, 5 years;
still in office.

CONSTABLES.

These officers were also chosen near the end of the year noted, and their services were mostly within the year next after the date.

1698. John Calkins, 31st May, 1698, to Dec., 1700.

1700. Josiah Dewey, Jr. 1701, Philip Smith. 1702, Thos. Hunt. 1703, John Woodward, Jr. 1704, Benjamin Brewster, Samuel Hutchinson. 1705, (the same.) 1706, Caleb Abell, Jonathan Metcalf. 1707, Wm. Wattles, Josiah Dewey. 1708, John Abell, Nathaniel Gove. 1709, John Abell, John Smith.

1710. John Abell, Ebenezer Dewey. 1711, John Abell, Joseph Loomis. 1712, John Abell, Wm. Clark, Jr. 1713, John Abell, Ebenezer West. 1714, Ebenezer Cass, Wm. Buel. 1715, Samuel Hutchinson, Thos. Hunt. 1716, Stephen Tilden, Jonathan Crane.

1717, Lieut. John Sprague, Jonathan Crane, Nathan Dewey. 1718, Samuel Huntington, Jonathan Clark, John Sweetland. 1719, Caleb Abel, Ephraim Culver, Joseph Martin.

1720, Caleb Abel, Benoni Clark. 1721, Caleb Abel, Thos. Newcomb. 1722, Caleb Abel, Isaac Tilden. 1723, Caleb Abel, Richard English. 1724, Caleb Abel, Thos. Newcomb. 1725, Caleb Abel, John Sins. 1726, Caleb Abel, Jedediah Strong. 1727, Caleb Abel, Jedediah Strong, John Dyer. 1728, Jedediah Strong, Benoni Clark, John Partridge. 1729, Caleb Abel, Benoni Clark, Stephen Strong.

1730, Caleb Abel, Stephen Strong, Benony Clark. 1731, (same.) 1732, (same.) 1733, Jedediah Strong, Benony Clark, James McCall. 1734, Jedediah Strong, Jas. Makall, Henry Dyer.* 1735, (same.) 1736, (same.) 1737, John Dyer, Henry Dyer, Jas. Bill. 1738, Jonathan Crane, Richard English, Jas. Bill.* 1739, Jas. Dewey, Richard English, David Hambleton.

1740, Jas. Dewey, David Hambleton, Jas. White.* 1741, John Dewey, David Hambleton, Joseph Payne.* 1742, Caleb Abel, Jr., Benajah Bill, David Hambleton.* 1743, (same.) 1744, (same.) 1745, (same.) 1746, Elijah Hide, David Hambleton, Jas. Pinneo.* 1747, Caleb Hide, Jas. Pinneo, John Robinson.* 1748, Pelatiah Webster, John English, John Robinson.* 1749, (same.)

1750, Ebenezer Loomis, John English, John Robinson.* 1751, Pelatiah Webster, John English, John Robinson.* 1752, Pelatiah Webster, Joseph Loomis, John Robinson.* 1753, (same.) 1754, Pelatiah Webster, Joseph Loomis, Joseph Bissell.* 1755, Webster and Bissell re-chosen with John Strong. (Bissell col-

* Constables and Collectors.

lector of excise on spirituous liquors ; Webster died in office, 1756.) 1756, Israel Loomis, John Strong, Joseph Bissell. 1757, Jedediah Strong, John Strong, Seth Bartlett.* 1758 and 1759, (same.)

1760. Jonathan Goodwin, John Strong, Seth Bartlett.* 1761, (same, except Pinneo in place of Strong.) 1762, Aaron Fish, Jas. Pinneo, Jr., Seth Bartlett.* 1763, (same, but Fish* was collector.) 1764, Lebbeus Woodworth,* Seth Bartlett, Samuel Bailey. 1765, Samuel Seabury, Seth Bartlett. 1766, Samuel Seabury, Lebbeus Woodworth,* Seth Bartlett. 1767, Caleb Abel, Lebbeus Woodworth,* Seth Bartlett. 1768 and 1769, (same.)

1770, (same, but Abel,* collector.) 1771, (same, but Woodworth,* Col.) 1772, Caleb Abel, Lebbeus Woodworth, Andrew Metcalf,* Seth Bartlett. 1773, (same four, and) Col. Samuel Seabury added. 1774, (same four as in 1772, without Seabury.) 1775, Lebbeus Woodworth, Andrew Metcalf, Osias Colman,* Caleb Abel. 1776, (same, but Woodworth* collector.) 1777, Elisha Hutchinson,* L. Woodworth, A. Metcalf, O. Colman. 1778, E. Hutchinson, L. Woodworth, A. Metcalf,* Oliver Bill. 1779, E. Hutchinson, Joel Loomis,* A. Metcalf, Oliver Bill.

1780, (same but Bill,* collector.) 1781, (same, but Metcalf* Col.) 1782, (same, but Hutchinson* Col.) 1783, (same, except Hinchman Bennet* in place of Joel Loomis.) 1784, Joel Loomis, Andrew Metcalf, Jacob Clark,* Daniel Tilden. 1785, (same.) 1786, Capt. Daniel Tilden,* Roswell Stearns, Dr. Andrew Metcalf, Mr. Jacob Clark. 1787, (same.) 1788, (same.) 1789, Elisha Hutchinson, Roswell Stearns, Andrew Metcalf, Jacob Clark.

1790, Elisha Hutchinson, R. Stearns, Oliver Wat-

* Constables and Collectors.

ties, J. Clark. 1791, (same.) 1792, (same.) 1793, (same, except Wm. Hyde in place of Wattles.) 1794, (same, except Samuel Leach in place of Clark, and voted to require bonds of constables for faithful discharge of duties.) 1795, Elisha Hutchinson, Andrew Metcalf, Abraham Wilcox. 1796, Jas. Mason,* Ambrose Dutton,* Hosea Clark,* John Newcomb,* (Mason to collect State tax, and the other three to collect town tax in their respective societies.†) 1797, Major Jas. Mason, John Newcomb, Abijah Thomas, Capt. Abraham Wilcox. 1798, Maj. Jas. Mason, John Newcomb, Solomon Lee, Capt. Jonathan Cole. 1799, (chosen *viva voce*) Maj. Jas. Mason, Mr. Eneas Gearey, Mr. Solomon Lee, Capt Jonathan Cole.

1800, Maj. James Mason, Mr. John Newcomb, Mr. Elisha Waterman, Capt. Jonathan Cole. 1801, (same.) 1802, Capt. Stephen D. Tildon, John Newcomb, Peleg Thomas, Jr., Capt. Jonathan Cole. 1803, S. D. Tilden, Samuel Little, Julius Bartlett, Jonathan Cole. 1804, Anderson Martin, S. D. Tilden, Solomon Lee, Jonathan Cole. 1805, Thos. Badcock, S. D. Tilden, J. Cole, S. Lee. 1806, Thos. Badcock, Abel Goodwine, Solomon Lee, Hoséa Clark. 1807, (same.) 1808, Jas. Clark, Jr., Asahel Dewey, Isaac West, Hosea Clark. 1809, Jas. Clark, Jr., Asahel Dewey, Jas. West, Chas. Abel.

1810, Oliver Pettis, A. Dewey, J. West and C. Abel. 1811, Jas. Pettis, Isaac Loomis, 3d, Brewster Lee, Chas. Abel. 1812, Pettis, Loomis, Lee, and Ebenezer Spafford. 1813, (same.) 1814, Eleazer Manning, Jr., Isaac Loomis, 3d, Brewster Lee, Ebenezer Spafford. 1815, Eleazer Manning, Jr., Jacob McCall, Ebenezer Spafford, Jacob M. Loomis. 1816, Eleazer Manning, Jr., Leverett Bissell, Jacob M. Loomis, Amos Bill. 1817, Timothy Loomis, Jacob

† After 1796, each Constable appears to have acted as Collector of town tax within his own respective society.

McCall, Ebenezer Spafford, Jacob M. Loomis. 1818, Timothy Loomis, Ebenezer Spafford, Hezekiah Tracey, Jacob McCall. 1819, Hubbard Dutton, Leverett Bissell, Stephen D. Tilden, Ebenezer Spafford.

1820, (same.) 1821, Shubael Strong, S. D. Tilden, John Brown, Ebenezer Spafford. 1822, (same.) 1823, Strong, Tilden, Wills C. Ripley, and Spafford. 1824, Hubbard Dutton, S. D. Tilden, W. C. Ripley, Ebenezer Spafford. 1825, Wm. Wattles, Amos Fowler, Jr., S. D. Tilden, Ebenezer Spafford. 1826, Wm. Wattles, Wills C. Ripley, Julius Clark, S. D. Tilden. 1827, Wm. Wattles, S. D. Tilden, Edward Y. Thomas, Ebenezer Spafford. 1828, (same.) 1829, (same.)

1830, Geo. F. Ely, S. D. Tilden, Edward Y. Thomas, Ebenezer Spafford. 1831, Wm. Wattles, Eliphalet Huntington, E. Y. Thomas, Ebenezer Spafford. 1832, Eliphalet Huntington, E. Y. Thomas, Ebenezer Spafford, S. D. Tilden. 1833, (same.) 1834, (same.) 1835, Lester B. Badcock, Ebenezer Spafford, E. Y. Thomas, S. D. Tilden. 1836, (same.) 1837, L. B. Badcock, Griswold E. Morgan, Ebenezer Spafford, Stephen D. Tilden. 1838, L. B. Badcock, G. E. Morgan, Elias L. Williams, S. D. Tilden. 1839, S. D. Tilden, L. B. Badcock, Ebenezer Spafford, Henry Fowler.

1840, Lynde L. Huntington, G. E. Morgan, E. S. Williams, John Beaumont. 1841, L. B. Badcock, Andrew M. Robinson, Ebenezer Spafford, Geo. T. B. Sayer. 1842, L. B. Badcock, Ebenezer Spafford, Henry Fowler, Amasa L. Hyde. 1843, A. L. Hyde, Jared Davenport, L. B. Badcock, Christopher C. Crouch, Elias L. Williams. 1844, L. B. Badcock, Jas. Monroe Kingsley, Jared Davenport, Henry Otis. 1845, (same.) 1846, L. B. Badcock, Jared Davenport, Wm. R. Hull, Justin Clark, Jas. Monroe Kingsley. 1847, (same, except Austin Gay in place of Hull.) 1848, (same.) 1849, John Avery, Henry N. Stark, Alanson C. Abel, Nathan Bass.

1850, Lester B. Badcock, Jared Davenport, Ezekial Abel, Austin Gay. 1851, (same, except Alanson C. Abel, in place of Ezekiel.) 1852, Wm. C. Noyes, Henry Nelson Stark, Nathan Bass, A. C. Abel. 1853, (same, except Jacob McCall, 2d, in place of Abel.) 1854, Wm. C. Noyes, Griswold E. Morgan, Alanson C. Abel, Nathan Bass. 1855, Wm. R. Gay, Simon Edgerton, A. C. Abel, Nathan Bass. 1856, Archibald G. Bailey, Jacob McCall, 2d, Joseph E. Loomis, Nathan Bass. 1857, (same, except Lynde L. Huntington in place of Bailey.) 1858, L. L. Huntington, Jacob McCall, Geo. R. Bill, Nathan Bass. 1859, (same.)

1860, (same.) 1861, Nathan Bass, Jacob McCall, Wm. C. Noyes, Geo. R. Bill, Judson A. Gager, John Avery. 1862, Wm. C. Noyes, Jacob McCall, Henry A. Spafford, Nathan Bass. 1863, Wm. L. Huntington, Jacob McCall, H. A. Spafford, Nathan Bass. 1864, Israel E. Harvey, Wm. S. Standish, Timothy D. Williams, Nathan Bass. 1865, (same, except Geo. R. Bill in place of Standish.) 1866, Nathan Bass, Wm. S. Standish, Geo. R. Bill, Jared E. Harvey. 1867, N. Bass, Wm. S. Standish, Geo. R. Bill, Jas. A. Brown. 1868, N. Bass, Geo. R. Bill, Jacob McCall, Judson A. Gager. 1869, Wm. C. Noyes, Jacob McCall, Geo. R. Bill, Nathan Bass.

1870, Wm. C. Noyes, Silas H. Dewey, Jacob McCall, Robert R. Carpenter. 1871, Wm. C. Noyes, Jacob McCall, Jas. Y. Thomas, Nathan Bass. 1872, Lynde L. Huntington, Jacob McCall, T. Arnold Carpenter, Nathan Bass. 1873, (same.) 1874, (same, except Chas. J. Abel in place of McCall.) 1875, L. L. Huntington, Chas. J. Abel, Jas. Y. Thomas, Nathan Bass. 1876, (same.) 1877, Asa B. Peckham, Jacob McCall, Jas. Y. Thomas, Nathan Bass. 1878, (same.) 1879, Asa C. Peckham, Chas. H. Thomas, Jr., Nathan Bass, Jas. G. Thomas, (still in office.)

SOCIETY STATISTICS.

The churches have been organized as follows, viz.:

FIRST CHURCH.

Organized Nov. 27, 1700.

Ministers.	Settled.
Joseph Parsons,	Nov. 1700 to — 1708, dismissed.
Samuel Wells,	Dec. 1711 to Dec. 1722, “
Sol. Williams, D.D.,	Dec. 1722 to Feb. 1776, died.
Zebulon Ely,	Nov. 1782 to Nov. 1824, “
Edward Bull,	Sept. 1825 to — 1837, dismissed.
John C. Nichols,	Feb. 1840 to Mar. 1854, “
Orlo D. Hine,	May 1856 present pastor.

CHURCH IN COLUMBIA (FORMERLY “LEBANON CRANK”),

Organized 1720.

Ministers.	Settled.
Samuel Smith,	— 1720 to Dec. 1724, dismissed.
William Gager,	May 1725 to Sept. 1734, “
Eleazer Wheelock, D.D.,	June 1735 to — 1770, “
Thomas Brockway,	June 1772 to July 1807, died.

The town of Columbia was set off from Lebanon in 1800, and this society was embraced in the new town.

CHURCH IN GOSHEN (LEBANON).

Organized Nov. 26, 1729.

Ministers.	Settled.
Jacob Elliot,	Nov. 1729 to April 1766, died.
Timothy Stone,	Oct. 1766 to Sept. 1797, “
Wm. B. Ripley,	Nov. 1798 to July 1822, “
Erastus Ripley,	Sept. 1823 to Feb. 1832, dismissed.
Salmon Cone,	— 1832 to Mar. 1834, stated supply.
Israel T. Otis,	June 1835 to Mar. 1844, dismissed.
Joshua R. Brown,	May 1845 to June 1852, “
Elijah W. Tucker,	Sept. 1853 to — 1858, “
Aaron B. Livermore,	Feb. 1860 to Oct. 1868, “
Daniel B. Lord,	Oct. 1868 to Jan. 1877, “
M. Quincey Bosworth,	Dec. 1877 present pastor.

CHURCH IN EXETER (LEBANON).

Organized, 1773.

Ministers.	Settled.
John Gurley,	May 1775 to Feb. 1812, died.
John H. Fowler,	Oct. 1813 to Mar. 1821, dismissed.
Daniel Waldo,	Sept. 1823 to Sept. 1834, "
Lyman Strong,	— 1835 to July 1841, stated supply.
Stephen Hayes,	July 1841 to April 1846, stated supply.
John Avery,	June 1848 to May 1873, dismissed.
Chas. C. Herbert,	May 1874 to Feb. 1878, stated supply.
David Breed,	May 1878 present stated supply.

BAPTIST CHURCH (LEBANON).

Constituted, Sept., 1805.

Ministers.		
Nehemiah Dodge,	from Sept. 1805	to June 1815
Daniel Putnam,	from June 1815	to Sept. 1818
Esek Brown,	from Sept. 1818	to April 1834
John H. Baker,	from April 1834	to April 1836
Levi Meech,	from — 1836	to April 1838
Nathan Wildman,	from April 1838	to April 1851
Nathaniel W. Miner,	from May 1851	to Aug. 1852
T. Bennet,	from June 1853	to Jan. 1855
O. Cunningham,	from April 1855	to Aug. 1865
B. S. Morse,	from Dec. 1865	to June 1870
Geo. L. Putnam,	from Sept. 1870	to Aug. 1879
Asa C. Bronson,	from Nov. 1879	present minister.

"CHRISTIAN CHURCH" (LIBERTY HILL, LEBANON).

Organized about 1810—by Elder Plumber.

Successive Ministers, viz.: Dexter Ballard, Dr. Robinson, Warren Hathaway, Jas. Burlingame, Elisha H. Wright, Frederick Coe.

Reorganized as a Free Will Baptist Church in 1873, but have no service.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL

Born or reared in Lebanon; list as far as known—not including Columbia.

Peter Pratt, Eliphalet Williams, D.D., Eliphalet Huntington, Dan. Throop, Joseph Lyman, D.D., Wm. Robinson, David Huntington, John Griswold, Elipha-

let Lyman, John Robinson, Elijah Parish, D.D., Lynde Huntington, Ariel Parish, Wm. Lyman, D.D., Asa Lyman, Andrew Huntington, Abraham Fowler, Richard Williams, Shubael Bartlett, John Bartlett, Ralph B. Gurley, Ezra Stiles Ely, Nath'l Freeman, Dan. Huntington, Dyer T. Hinckley, Timothy Stone, Jonathan T. Ely, David F. Ely, David Metcalf, Orrin Fowler, Warren B. Dutton, D.D., Flavel Bascom, D.D., Hobart McCall, Sam'l G. Buckingham, D.D., Elijah F. Rockwell, Jas. A. Clark, Salmon McCall, Wm. M. Burchard, Henry D. Woodworth, Henry Gay.=40.

COLLEGE GRADUATES

Who were either natives of, or went from, Lebanon to College.

HARVARD.

Jonathan Trumbull, 1727; Nathan Tisdale, 1749; Wm. Williams, 1751; Joseph Trumbull, 1756; Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., 1759; John Trumbull, 1773; Eliphalet Birchard, 1843. Total, 7.

YALE.

James Calkin, 1725; Benj. Throop, 1734; Joshua West, 1738; Peter Sweetland, 1740; Gersham Clark, Joseph Fowler, Samuel Huntington, Eliphalet Williams, and Solomon Williams, Jr., all in 1743; David Strong, 1745; Pelatiah Webster, 1746; Joseph Clark, 1747; John Clark and Nath'l Porter, 1749; Joseph William Bissell, 1751; Joshua Porter, 1754; Ephraim Fitch, John Smalley, and Thos Williams, M.D., all in 1756; Jonathan Lyman, 1758; Eliphalet Huntington, 1759; Jonathan Bascom, 1764; Joseph Lyman, 1767; David Huntington, 1773; Abraham Fowler, 1775; Eliphalet Lyman, 1776; John Robinson, Rev. D.D., 1780; Daniel Crocker, 1782; Chas. White, 1783; Joseph Eliot, Jabez Huntington;

and Wm. Lyman, all in 1784; Dyer Throop Hinckley, 1785; Joshua Dewey, 1787; Lynde Huntington and Jeremiah Mason, 1788; Solomon Williams, 1792; Dan Huntington, 1794; Stephen Thatcher and Wm. Trumbull Williams, 1795; Diodate Brockway, Asahel Clark, Warren Dutton, and Asa Lyman, all in 1797; David Young, 1798; Shubael Bartlett, 1800; Roswell Bailey, Sam'l Holbrook, and Joseph Trumbull, all in 1801; Richard Williams, 1802; Ezra Stiles Ely and Eliphalet Swift, 1804; Clark Bissell (Gov. of Conn.), Josiah Bartlett Strong, and Ichabod Brewster, all in 1806; John Bartlett and Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, 1807; Orrin Fowler and Andrew Huntington, 1815; Rufus Huntington and Jas. Fitch Mason, 1817; Ralph Randolph Gurley, 1818; Jos. Dyer Chapman, 1826; Flavel Bascom, 1828; Warren Backus Dutton, 1829; Amasa Dewey, 1832; Sam'l Giles Buckingham, 1833; Jas. Augustus Clark and Elijah Frink Rockwell, 1834; Julian Vail Pettis, 1836; Wm. Metcalf Birchard, 1837; Henry Strong McCall, 1842; Edwin Wright, 1844; Nath'l Williams Manning, 1847; Albert Hebard and Salmon McCall, 1851; John Elderkin, 1852; Edward Strong Hinckley and Arthur Williams Wright, 1859; Daniel Hebard, 1860; Alexander Hamilton Wright, 1863; Charles Daniel Hine, 1871; Leroy B. Peckham, 1880. Total, 83.

GRADUATES FROM THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, YALE.

Joseph Peabody, 1821; Chas. Hubbard Dutton, 1826; Elisha Hutchinson, 1828; Jeremiah Nath'l Peabody, 1831; Oliver Kingsley, 1832; Chas. Osgood, 1833; Alonzo Fuller, 1842; Jeremiah King, 1846. Total, 8.

ATTENDED MEDICAL LECTURES FOR A TIME AT YALE, BUT DID NOT GRADUATE.

Jotham Sexton, 1821; Wm. Chauncey Williams, 1822; Samuel W. Ripley, 1830; William Wattles, 1831; Stephen Champlain, 1837; Gilbert Fuller, 1843. Total, 6.

MEMBERS OF YALE WHO DID NOT GRADUATE.

David Trumbull, drowned, 1740, while in college; Henry Porter, 1782; John Ward Gurley, 1796 (A.M., Yale, 1799); Eleazer A. Hutchinson and Daniel Strong, 1802 (latter d. sen. yr.); Solomon W. Williams, 1803; John Trumbull and Edward Young, 1806; Ebenezer Dewey and Thos. B. Powers, 1815; John Carrier and Solomon Goodrich Gilbert, 1833; Geo. W. Standish, 1843. Total, 13.

DARTMOUTH.

John Wheelock (second pres. and son of Eleazer first pres. of Dartmouth Coll.), 1771; David Huntington, 1773; Samuel Collins, 1775; Abel Curtis and Eleazer Wheelock, Jr., 1776; Jedediah Parker Buckingham, Elijah Dewey, and Elisha Smith, 1779; Elisha Picknor, 1783; Joseph Clark, and Elijah Parish, 1785; Erastus Clark and Charles Marsh, 1786; Daniel Ordway Gillett, Walter Harris, and Elijah Lyman, 1787; Ariel Parish and Ezra Woodworth, 1788; Josiah Dunham, Lathrop Rockwell, and Joel West, 1789; Bezaleel Pinneo and John Walbridge, 1791; Richard English Newcomb, 1793; Bezaleel Bliss, 1794. Total, 25.

WILLIAMS.

David Mason, 1796; Samuel Selden Loomis, 1811; Alfred Wright, 1812. Total, 3.

PRINCETON—Josiah Thatcher, 1760.

MIDDLEBURY—David Metcalf, 1819.

AMHERST—Henry Dwight Woodworth, 1855.

BROWN UNIVERSITY—Luther Robinson, Wm. Randall Sexton,* 1834. Total, 5. Grand total, 150.

* Finished a full course, but twenty-two of his class (himself among them) out of a class of twenty-six, declined to participate in the graduating exercises, from conscientious scruples of principle in the bestowment of college honors. His biographer, however, says that he afterwards, in 1836, received his degree. He died in 1837. [See "Memoir of Wm. Randall Sexton," by Rev. Chas. T. Torrey, 1838, pp. 26-29.].

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

WHICH APPEAR AMONG THE EARLIEST RECORDS, WITH A FEW
FROM OTHER SOURCES.

All those marked with a star * were among the 51 original proprietors.

ABEL.

JOHN, m. Rebecca Henman, June 2, 1730. Chil., John, b. Mch. 10, 1704—died inf; Sarah, Mch. 2, 1705; Solomon, Jan. 7, 1708; Rebecca, Jan. 18, 1711; Hannah, Sept. 26, 1716; Bethia, Oct. 18, 1718; David, April 1, 1722.

CALEB, m. Abigail Henman, Feb. 20, 1705. Chil., Daniel, b. Feb. 3, 1706; Caleb, April 21, 1709; Abigail, April 11, 1711; Mary, Aug. 4, 1714.

DANIEL, m. Sarah Crane, 21 Dec., 1729. Chil., Daniel, b. Nov. 13, 1728; Eliphalet, Sept. 10, 1730; Jonathan, Apr. 26, 1733; Mary, Feb. 24, 1736; Betty, Jan. 19, 1739; Sarah Jan. 19, 1741; Elijah, Feb. 4, 1744; Simon, Sept. 5, 1746—died young; Ezekiel, Oct. 12, 1747.

CALEB, m. Mary Clark, Feb. 7, 1738. Chil., Creta, b. Dec. 5, 1738; Abigail, Aug. 21, 1740; Elizabeth, Dec. 21, 1742; Joseph, Oct. 29, 1744; Mary, Nov. 18, 1747; Caleb, Mch. 15, 1749—died young; Caleb again, Feb. 23, 1751; Lydia, May 21, 1753; Lucretia, Oct. 30, 1755.

ALDEN.

JOHN, m. Elisabeth Ripley of Windham, Oct. 9, 1744. Chil., Perthena, b. Sept. 5, 1745; Violette, April 8, 1748; John, June 18, 1750; Judah, March 10, 1752; Roger, Feb. 11, 1754; Elisabeth, Dec. 23, 1757—d. May 25, 1858.

ALLEN.

SAMUEL and wife Catharine had chil., viz.: Joseph, b. Jan. 26, 1733; Daniel, Aug. 14, 1735; George, May 11, 1737. (Samuel, the father, died Feb. 22, 1744.)

ARMSTRONG.

JOHN, m. Anna Worth, Jan. 19, 1710.

JOSEPH, m. Lydia Worth, Dec. 15, 1712. John above was here in 1709. and the name appears a few years later.

AVERY.

JOHN,* sold all his rights and interests here to Henry Woodward, Jan. 6, 1702. His home lot was where the sons of Dea. John Avery now live. New London was his home, and he was active in repelling the inroads of the Narraganset Indians. John Avery and Thomas Avery are mentioned as landholders in Preston, 1706. The Avery family now in Lebanon, who came from Preston at a recent date, evidently are of the same stock.

ROBERT, m. Anna——. Chil., Robert, b. Nov. 25, 1742; John, Jan. 29, 1745; Anna, June 25, 1747; Josias, Aug. 15, 1749; Susanna, Oct. 15, 1751; Sarah, Oct. 25, 1755; Ruth, March 6, 1756.

BALDWIN.

JOHN, (from Norwich,) selectman in 1599.

JOHN, JR., m. Abigail Baldwin, Jan. 31, 1716. Chil., John Baldwin, b. Aug. 14, 1717; Lucy, April 12, 1720; Zerviah, April 18, 1722; Daniel, June 16, 1725; Benjamin, April 2, 1727; Zervias, March 24, 1729. Mr. John Baldwin, Jr., d. Jan. 18, 1745.

JOHN, 3d, m. Mary Binney, June 12, 1751. Chil., Jacob, b. Aug. 30, 1751—d. young; Mary, May 3, 1753; Jacob, May 16, 1755; John, Sept. 11, 1757; Hannah, Feb. 3, 1760; Abigail, Aug. 8, 1762.

DANIEL, m. Elisabeth Cogswell, Jan. 26, 1749. Chil., Daniel, b. Jan. 12, 1750, d. June 11, 1750; Daniel, Nov. 13, 1751.

BENJAMIN, m. Ruth Porter, Sept. 27, 1750. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct., 1752; Ruth, Aug. 12, 1754; Ann, July 9, 1756.

BAILEY.

JOSEPH, m. Abigail Ingraham, May 24, 1724. Chil., Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1725; Ann, July 9, 1727; Mercy, Oct. 1, 1730; Joseph, May 4, 1733; James, Aug. 22, 1735; Elisabeth, Oct. 9th, 1738; Samuel, b. July 18, 1739.

ISAAC, m. Abigail Hunt, April 16, 1730. Chil., Temperance, b. Feb. 2, 1731; Isaac, Dec. 6, 1732; Joshua, Nov. 25, 1734,—d. young; Joshua, July 7, 1741.

SAXTON, m. Hannah Hunt, June 24, 1731; he d. March 21, 1743. Chil., Hannah, b. Aug. 30, 1732; Lucy, May 23, 1734; William, May 10, 1736; Amy, May 6, 1738; Abner, b. July 13, 1740.

BARTLETT.

JOSIAH and Mercy, his wife. He d. March 16, 1782; she d. Feb. 7, 1781. Chil., Ichabod, b. Oct. 20, 1723; Betty, Jan. 28, 1725; Nathaniel, Nov. 27, 1727; John, Aug. 15, 1730; Chandler, Jan. 22, 1733; Cyrus, Jan. 14, 1739; Mercy, May 4, 1740; Molle, 1743.

IOHABOD and Desire, his wife. Chil., Lydia, b. May 6, 1748; Desire, April 24, 1750; Judah, June 15, 1752; John, Sept. 24, 1754; Hannah, May 24, 1757; Molly, April 4, 1760; Lucy, Dec. 19, 1763; Seth, June 18, 1766.

JOHN, m. Susannah Southworth of Duxbury, Dec., 1753. Chil., John, b. June, 1755; Sarah, June 3, 1757; Jedediah Southworth, May 31, 1759.

CHANDLER, m. Delight McCall, Aug. 7, 1777. Chil., Cyrus, b. July 13, 1778; Chandler, Nov. 1, 1780; Julius, April 4, 1782; Mercy, Oct. 11, 1783; Betty, July 1, 1785.

BASCOM.

DANIEL, m. Elisabeth French (no date). She d. Jan. 15, 1750. Chil., Abigail, b. April 4, 1726; Daniel, Feb. 13, 1728; Elisabeth, Aug. 26, 1729; Thankful, April 20, 1731; Mary, Feb. 21, 1735; Sarah, April 17, 1733; John, Dec. 9, 1736; Elihu, Jan. 13, 1739; Jonathan, Sept. 14, 1740; Bille, Oct. 30, 1742.

BEAMONT—BEAUMONT.

WILLIAM, m. Sarah Everet (no date). Chil., Ann, b. Sept. 15, 1749; Sarah, May 31, 1751; William, March 26, 1753; Samuel, Feb. 23, 1755; Isaiah and Lydia, twins, May 23, 1757; Oliver, May 16, 1759; Abigail, Aug. 30, 1761; Dan, April 20, 1763.

BILL.

JAMES and Mercy, his wife. Child, James, b. Sept 20, 1703.

LIEUT. JAMES, JR., and Kesiah, his wife. He d. Nov. 9, 1781, aged 78. Chil., Lurani, b. Aug. 29, 1728; Peleg, Jan. 8, 1733; James, Jan. 2, 1736; Oliver, Oct. 27, 1737; Kesiah, March 14, 1742; Betty, Sept. 5, 1746.

PHILIP and Jane, his wife. She d. July 21, 1731. Chil., Zipporah, b. Feb. 15, 1715; Lucy, Dec. 25, 1717; Elisha, Feb. 7, 1719; Philips, Dec. 31, 1723; Solomon, April 25,

1726; Mercy, Jan. 26, 1729; Elijah, July 15, 1731; Jonathan, Sept. 15, 1735; Sybil, March 6, 1740; Samuel, July 4, 1744.—He m. 2d, Elisabeth, between 1731 and 1734.

JOHN and Mary, his wife. Chil., Simeon, b. Nov. 8, 1713; Jonathan, Jan. 6, 1726; Mercy, May 25, 1728; Judah, Feb. 6, 1731; John, June 6, 1734.

BENAJAH and Mary, his wife. Chil., Lucretia, b. July 26, 1743; Mary, Nov. 27, 1744; Eleazer, March 16, 1747; Benajah, June 11, 1749.—d. inf.; Eliphalet, Aug. 25, 1750.

JAMES, 3d, and Mary, his wife. Chil., Anna, b. Nov. 23, 1744; Asariah, April 15, 1748.

BINGHAM.

NATHANIEL, and Sarah his wife. Child, Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1707.

STEPHEN, m. Rebecka Bishop, Nov. 30, 1715.

ELEAZER, m. Miriam Phelps, July 13, 1738. Chil., Stephen, b. Nov. 30, 1740; Rebecka, July 10, 1743; Eleazer, July 7, 1745; Miriam, April 6, 1749; Sarah, July 1, 1751; Esther, Sept. 21, 1752; Mary, Sept. 17, 1756; Aaron, May 12, 1758.

BIRCHARD.

JOHN, SEN.,* d. Nov. 17, 1702. His wife d. Jan. 21, 1723.

JOHN, JR., m. Hannah Loomis, Dec. 30, 1708. The records note the birth and death of one child only, Hannah, but no date of either event is noted. He died June 30, 1735, his wife died Oct. 21, 1746, age 69.

DANIEL, m. Elizabeth Thomas (no date). Chil., Daniel, b. Dec. 13, 1722; Samuel, Jan. 4, 1725; Elizabeth, Aug. 15, 1726; Joseph, June 3, 1734; Lydia, Jan. 28, 1737. (No more entries of this name on the early record.)

BISSELL.

JOHN, m. Sarah Fowler; Nov. 14, 1714. Child, Abigail, b. Aug. 24, 1715.

BENJAMIN,† m. Mary Wattles, July 17, 1728—he d. Aug. 19, 1752. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct. 13, 1734; Betty, May 1, 1738; Benjamin, Nov. 23, 1740—d. Nov. 1, 1760; Tertias, May 7, 1748.

† Ancestor of Gov. Clark Bissell.

JOSEPH, m. Hannah Partridge, April 12, 1753. Chil., Mary Wattles, b. May 27, 1755.

DANIEL, m. Elizabeth Fitch, Feb. 15, 1747; d. Oct. 3, 1776. Chil., Daniel, b. Dec. 6, 1747; Elisabeth, his wife, d. Dec. 18, 1747.

BLISS.

SAMUEL, m. Lydia Ticknor, Feb. 21, 1723—d. Dec. 15, 1761. Chil., Samuel, b. July 23, 1724—d. inf.; Samuel, July 15, 1731.

NATHANIEL, m. Mehitable Spafford. Sept. 4, 1723. Chil., Elijah, b. Sept. 9, 1727; Mary, Feb. 21, 1729—d. young; Mehitable, Aug. 10, 1727; Mary, March 2, 1731; Joseph, Feb. 8, 1733—d. young; Patience, June 21, 1734; Nathaniel, Aug. 5, 1736.

EBENEZER, m. Rebecka Colton, of Springfield, May 4, 1737. Chil., Joseph, b. Feb. 27, 1738; Ebenezer, June 6, 1739; Jonathan, May 7, 1741; Rebecka, Jan. 17, 1743; Jonathan, Feb. 10, 1750; Lucy, Oct. 6, 1752; Irene, Feb. 26, 1755; Dan, July 6, 1759.

BOSWORTH.

DAVID, m. Priscilla ———. Chil., Lydia, b. Oct. 2, 1733; Zadoc, Oct. 14, 1735. M. 2d, Mary Strong, June 17, 1743. Chil., Lydia, Jan. 28, 1744; David, Jan. 18, 1746—d. young; Ichabod, March 1, 1748; David, April 25, 1750; Jabin, April 2, 1752; Molley, June 6, 1754; Hezekiah, Nov. 14, 1757.

BRADFORD.

JOSEPH,* m. Ann Fitch, Oct. 5, 1698. Chil., Ann, b. July 26, 1699; Joseph and Priscilla, twins, April 9, 1702; Alithea and Ireny, twin dau., April 6, 1704—d. young; Sarah, Sept. 21, 1706; Hannah, May 24, 1709; Elisabeth, Oct. 21, 1712; Alithea and Ireny, twins again, Sept. 19, 1715; John, May 20, 1717. Anne, wife of Joseph, d. Oct. 7, 1717. He moved to Mohegan in 1717.

BREWSTER.

BENJAMIN, SEN.* and wife Mary, had children, viz.: Benjamin, b. Sept. 4, 1697; John, May 25, 1701; Mary, April 22, 1704; Jonathan, Nov. 4, 1706—d. 1717; Nehemiah, June 25, 1709—d. 1719; Comfort, Dec. 2, 1711; Daniel, Nov. 21, 1714.

BENJAMIN, JR., m. Rebecka Blackman (no date). Chil., Jonathan, b. Sept. 9, 1723; Benjamin, Oct. 12, 1726.

JOHN, son of Benj. Sen., m. Mary Terry (no date). Chil., Mary, b. Jan. 20, 1726; Hannah, May 5, 1784.

COMFORT, son of Benj. Sen., m. Deborah Smith, Dec. 2, 1736. Chil., Deborah, b. Dec. 20, 1737. Ann, May 10, 1741; Betty, Aug. 20, 1743; Comfort, Aug. 20, 1745; Daniel, July 20, 1751.

DANIEL, son of Benj. Sen., m. Mary Dimack, Oct. 10, 1743. Chil., Nehemiah, b. Nov. 21, 1735; d. inf.; Nehe-miah, April 19, 1738; d. 1751; Ruth, Aug. 28, 1740; Eunice, Jan. 2, 1743; Mary, April 13, 1745; Mehitable, Aug. 6, 1747; d. 1749. Daniel Brewster, d. May 7, 1749.

COMFORT, JUN., m. Elizabeth Abel, Feb. 15, 1770. Chil., Comfort, b. April 7, 1771; Elizabeth, Dec. 2, 1772; Lucretia, Feb. 18, 1776; Melinda, Oct. 30, 1778; Daniel, Aug. 12, 1781; Louisa, March 7, 1787. Comfort Brewster the father d. May 27, 1822. Elizabeth, his wife, d. March 19, 1825.

The descendants of Benjamin Brewster the original proprietor, continued to occupy the home lot near Edwin M. Dolbear's, and owned now by Ludlow Lyman, down to recent date. The last of the line resident here and occupying the home lot was Louisa Brewster.

WILLIAM, m. Patience —, one child,—Ebenezer, b. Feb. 1, 1703. The father d. Aug., 1728.

WILLIAM, m. Mehitable Abel, Dec. 13, 1716. Chil., Hannah, b. March 31, 1718; Abel, July 15, 1720; William, Feb. 26, 1723—d. young; Elisha, Aug. 22, 1725—d. at Louisburg, 1746; Ann, Aug. 28, 1727.

BROWN.

JOHN. His name not on the records of marriages and births; grandson of Major Mason, d. 1755.

EBENEZER, his son, m. Sarah Hide, Jan. 25, 1714. Chil., John, b. Dec. 20, 1714; Joseph, June 30, 1717; Lydia, Mch. 19, 1720.

JOSEPH, JR., m. Eunice Allen, Dec. 13, 1736. Chil., Abiah, b. Sept. 9, 1741; Elisha, Jan. 11, 1744; Sarah, June 5, 1853; Rachel, May 14, 1755.

EBENEZER, m. Lucy Owen, Jan. 8, 1745. One child, Ebenezer, b. Aug. 23, 1745.

SAMUEL, perhaps brother of John, m. Joanna Loomis of Windsor, 1721. One child, John, b. Jan. 17, 1723.

BUEL

BENJAMIN, m. Hannah Hutchinson, June 28, 1710.

WILLIAM, SR., m. Elisabeth ———. Chil., William, b. Sept. 5, 1706; Samuel, Nov. 1708; Timothy, Oct. 4, 1711; Abel, June 5, 1714; Elisabeth, Mch. 27, 1715; Deborah, July 22, 1718; Mehitabel, April 25, 1721—d. young.

WILLIAM, JR., m. Martha Smith, April 23, 1730. He d. April 7, 1763; she d. May 25, 1751.

ABEL, JR., m. Mehitabel Dewey, April 9, 1734. Chil., Mehitabel, b. May 8, 1735; Ann, Aug. 17, 1738; Mary, Sept. 28, 1741; Elisabeth, Oct. 6, 1743; Eunice, Aug. 16, 1745; Abel, April 11, 1740.

JOHN, m. Mary ———. Chil., Hannah, b. Dec. 7, 1703; Lois, March 12, 1706; Deborah, Jan. 24, 1708; Peter, May 22, 1710; Ebenezer, March 16, 1713; Solomon, Aug. 3, 1715; Jonathan, Dec. 13, 1717; Elisabeth, April 27, 1720.

JOHN, m. Freedom Strong, May 9, 1726. Chil., John, b. Aug. 31, 1727; Freedom, June 23, 1729; Oliver, Jan. 31, 1732; Abraham, Feb. 19, 1734; Isaac, April 5, 1736; Jacob, April 30, 1736; David, May 16, 1741; Ezra, April 2, 1744; Lois, Feb. 8, 1747.

The Buel family had representatives here down to a recent period.

BUSHNELL.

RICHARD, son of Richard Bushnell, a first proprietor of Norwich. and one of the most noted and active men there. 'Whereas he [Richard Bushnell] had been at considerable charge with the four proprietors of Lebanon in the setting up of said place, they granted him (June 2, 1699) one hundred acres of land on the hill above Edward Culver's house.' Not a home lot. He was half-brother of Thomas Adgate, an original proprietor.

NATHAN, m. Mehitabel ———. Chil., Rebekah, b. Nov. 3, 1737.

SAMUEL, m. Zerviah Lyman, Oct. 5, 1743. Chil., Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1744; Elijah, Mch. 30, 1746; Aaron, Aug. 17, 1747; Zerviah, Feb. 9, 1750.

EBENEZER, m. Elizabeth Tiffany, Nov. 25, 1756. Chil., Ebenezer, Sept. 13, 1757; Elisabeth, Nov. 5, 1761; Jerusha, June 16, 1768. Mrs. Bushnell d. Mch. 26, 1790.

EBENEZER, JR., m. Triphena Clark, Aug. 14, 1780. Child, Hezekiah, b. Sept. 27, 1782.

CALKIN.

JOHN,* m. Abigail Burchard, Oct. 3, 1700, of Norwich, and moved to Lebanon. Child, James, younger son, b. April 29, 1702.

JOHN, m. Katharine Foster, Nov. 5, 1719. Chil., Solomon, April 24, 1729; Daniel, ———; Hannah, May 26, 1726; Ezekiel, Nov. 4, 1728; Israel, June 8, 1731; Elisabeth, Sept. 14, 1733; Simeon, June 10, 1736.

JOHN, 3d, m. Sarah Huntington, April 9, 1721. Chil., John, b. Mch. 23, 1723; Sarah, Aug. 10, 1725; Elijah, Feb. 29, 1728; Simon, Dec. 18, 1730—d. young; Zerviah, Oct. 4, 1735; Simon again, Mch. 9, 1738; Wm., Sept. 19, 1740; Mary and Joseph, twins, Feb. 5, 1744.

SAMUEL, brother of John the proprietor, m. Hannah ———. Chil., Samuel, b. Oct. 17, 1699; Nathaniel, Aug. 17, 1703; Stephen, April 4, 1706; Aquilla, June 4, 1711.

CHAPPELL.

Lieut. CALEB, from New London, probably came about 1695, m. Ruth ——— (no date). Chil., Abigail, b. April 19, 1695; Caleb, Mch. 7, 1697; Jonathan, Mch. 20, 1699; Mary, Oct. 25, 1700; Joshua, Sept. 17, 1702; Abijah, Oct. 19, 1704; Deborah, Sept. 19, 1711; Jabez, Dec. 13, 1714, m. Zipporah Bill, 1735; Noah, Dec. 13, 1706. Lieut. Caleb Chappell d. Mch. 29, 1733.

CALEB, JR., m. Elisabeth Hutchinson, Dec. 6, 172—. Chil., Elijah, b. Dec. 31, 1724; Caleb (no date), m. Elisabeth Crocker, 1744; Ann, Jan. 29, 1727; Elisabeth, May 10, 1729; Esther, July 21, 1734; Amos, Mch. 27, 1736; James, Feb. 20, 1743.

ELIJAH, son of Caleb, 2d, m. Jerusha Jones, Dec. 18, 1752. Chil., Elijah, b. Sept. 6, 1753; Dan, Mch. 24, 1756; Jerusha, Sept. 25, 1758; Elenor, July 27, 1761; Hiram,

Feb. 23, 1764; Faith, July 12, 1766; Clare, Oct. 18, 1769; Elias, Mch. 20, 1772.

CALEB, 3d, m. Elisabeth Crocker, April 15, 1744, d. April 13, 1760. Child, Sarah, b. Dec. 5, 1755.

CLARK.

CAPT. WILLIAM,* m. 1st, Hannah Strong, and had Chil., Hannah, b. 1682; William, Feb. 15, 1685; Jonathan, May 13, 1688; Thomas, April, 1690; Joseph, Dec. 31, 1691; Benoni, Jan. 31, 1694. She d. 1694, and he m. 2d, Mary Smith, Jan. 31, 1695. Chil., Timothy, Oct. 12, 1695; Gershom, Nov. 18, 1697; Mary, Nov. 22, 1799—d. young; David—d. young; David again, 1705—d. young; Capt. William, d. May 9, 1725, age 69, and his wife Mary d. April 23, 1748, age 87. Five of his sons have mar. and births of children noted on Lebanon records.

DANIEL (prob. son of Daniel the proprietor), m. Esther Bridges, Nov., 1730, and had Chil., Charity, b. Aug. 11, 1731; Daniel 3d, April 1, 1734; Benoni, Oct. 15, 1737.

COLLINS.

BENJAMIN, m. Elisabeth ———. Chil., Benjamin, b. March 19, 1722; Abraham, June 4, 1724; Rufus, Nov. 21, 1726; Julius, Dec. 29, 1728; Phebe, July 9, 1731; Zorobabel, Oct. 4, 1733; Lucy, Feb. 5, 1736; Zelotes, March 23, 1738—d. young; Zelotes again, Nov. 12, 1740.

CONNANT.

EXERCISE,* "of Boston," sold his home-lot and all his rights to Daniel Clark in 1700: Clark to John Porter, and Porter to Joseph Trumbull. Connant empowered "his loving son-in-law, Richard Hendee of Windham," to sell his land here.

CRANDALL.

PETER, m. Mary ———. Child, Samuel, b. Dec. 11, 1729.

CONSTANT, m. Hannah Brewster, May 18, 1743. Chil., Hannah, b. June 22, 1745; Ann, Nov. 13, 1747; Lydia, Oct. 24, 1749; Richmond, Nov. 2, 1751—d. young; Richmond, May 21, 1754.

CULVER.

EDWARD,* came from Norwich in 1698. He then had seven children, whose births are recorded there. The

children recorded here are: Daniel, b. Dec. 19, 1698; Lydia, Nov. 10, 1700; Ann, Jan. 6, 1702; Abigail, Dec. 23, 1704. His name is on the church records here in 1701. The following are probably his children and their families. He acted as surveyor.

EPHRAIM, m. Martha Hibbard, Nov. 6, 1707. Chil., Martha, b. Aug. 20, 1708—d. young; Edward, Jan. 19, 1710; Martha, June 11, 1711; (and probably by 2d wife,) Zerviah, Aug. 30, 1712—d. 1718; Elishama, March 8, 1715—d. 1718; Ephraim, July 19, 1717; Ruth, Nov. 17, 1720; Bersheba, March 15, 1724.

JOHN, m. Sarah ———. Chil., Martha, b. Aug. 14, 1713; Lemuel, May 15, 1716.

SAMUEL, m. Hannah Hibbard, May 13, 1714. Chil., Benjamin, b. July 7, 1715; Zebulon, Nov. 30, 1716; Zerviah, April 28, 1718; Samuel, Oct. 27, 1720; Joshua and Ebenezer, June 13, 1722—twins.

DAVENPORT.

BENJAMIN, m. Sarah ———. Chil., Samuel, b. Sept. 17, 1735—d. 1751; Sarah, April 28, 1737; Zerviah, April 2, 1739; Mollie, March 22, 1741; Sarah, Feb. 26, 1743; Bille, Jan. 13, 1745; Hannah, Jan. 31, 1747; Jonathan, Jan. 9, 1749; Charles, April 3, 1751.

DEAN.

JAMES,* has no births of children recorded.

JOSIAH, m. Bethia ———. Chil., Bethia, b. Sept. 7, 1718; Bathsheba, Dec. 19, 1720; John, Aug. 4, 1725; Nathaniel, Nov. 27, 1728.

DEWEY.

JOSIAH,* Sr., was from Northampton, Mass. Nathaniel, John, and Josiah, Jr., probably were his sons; and the four were original proprietors. Josiah Dewey, Sr., was here as early as 1695, and under the four proprietors, Mason, Stanton, Brewster, and Birchard, assisted in distributing the home-lots and in making the first division of the common undivided land. With Wm. Clark of Saybrook, he bought the northern part of the town, of Thomas Buckingham and John Clark of Saybrook, called the Clark and Dewey purchase. Josiah Dewey, Sr., was one of the nine persons embodied in the first church when it was formed.

and would appear to have been chosen deacon. Nathaniel and John and Josiah, Jr., left large families. All the Dewey family seem to have early sold their home-lots and moved into the northern part of the town.

DOUBLEDAY.

ELISHA, m. Margaret Adams of Cambridge, Oct. 21, 1736. Chil., Joseph, b. Dec. 27, 1737; Elisha, April 15, 1740; Margaret, wife of E. D.,—d. May 22, 1749. He m. 2d, Hannah Bayley, Oct. 2, 1749. Chil., Jesse, July 14, 1750; Asahel, March 31, 1752; Margaret, July 29, 1754; Abner, Feb. 4, 1757; Ammi, April 17, 1759; Seth, Aug. 15, 1751; Hannah, July 6, 1763; Lydia, Feb. 26, 1766; Lois, June 24, 1769.

EDGERTON.

RICHARD, m. 1st, Hannah ———. Child, Hannah, b. 1744. Mar. 2d, Rebecka Wells, and had Chil., Rebecca, b. Aug. 10, 1751.

JOSEPH, m. Eunice Meigs. He d. Mch. 6, 1753. She d. 1755. Chil., Joseph, b. April 2, 1744; Betty, Dec. 31, 1746; Temperance, Sept. 25, 1749.

ELLIOTT.

Rev. JACOB, m. 1st, Mrs. Betty Robinson, May 4, 1732. Chil., Jacob, b. Aug. 27, 1734; Betty, March 16, 1736. Mrs. Betty Elliott d. March 22, 1758. He m. 2d, Miss Ann Blanchard of Stratford, June 4, 1760. Chil., Joseph, b. Nov. 2, 1762; John, June 6, 1764. Rev. Jacob Elliott d. April 12, 1766, in the 66th year of his age. First minister in Goshen society.

EVERIT.

ISRAEL, m. Sarah Culver, Nov. 9, 1710. Chil., Israel, b. April 11, 1712; Daniel, Jan. 26, 1714; Elisabeth, Aug. 1, 1716.

FINNEY.

JOSIAH, m. Elisabeth Shaw, Jan., 1723. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1724; Josiah, Jan. 27, 1726—d. young; Josiah again, Feb. 24, 1728; Keziah, March 5, 1730; Lydia, March 6, 1732; David, June 21, 1734; Jonathan, June 1, 1736.

WILLIAM, m. Elisabeth Clark of Swansea, Nov. 8, 1738. Chil., William, b. Dec. 9, 1739; Elisabeth, May 25, 1742. His wife Elisabeth d. in 1742, and he m. 2d, Abigail Blair, Nov. 3, 1747.

FITCH.

SAMUEL,* Nathaniel,* and Joseph,* sons of Rev. James Fitch who came from Saybrook to Norwich, was the first pastor of the church there, and died in Lebanon; b. Dec. 24, 1632, at Bocking, Essex Co., England, d. Nov. 18, 1702. Samuel did not reside here but settled in Preston, as early as 1698. Nathaniel and Joseph settled here, had large families, a large proportion of which were sons. The Fitches became numerous, and had capacity, and were prosperous and influential.

FORD.

MATTHEW, m. Mary. Chil., Matthew, b. June 24, 1717; Jacob, Feb. 19, 1719; John, Feb. 17, 1721; Isaac, Nov. 15, 1722; Benjamin, July 24, 1724.

FOSTER.

DAVID, m. Alithea ———. Chil., Reuben, April 3, 1733; Elijah, Feb. 26, 1735; Eliab, April 18, 1737; Lucy, Sept. 14, 1740.

JEREMIAH, m. Mary Skinner (no date). Chil., Samuel, b. Feb. 13, 1732—d. young; Mary, July 3, 1733; Jeremiah, May 9, 1735; Nathaniel, Feb. 27, 1738.

ASA, m. Hannah ———. Chil., Mary, b. May 20, 1745,—d. '51; Samuel, April 5, 1747—d. young; Daniel, b. Feb. 26, 1748; Asa, April 22, 1750; Mary, Sept. 24, 1753; William, Oct. 24, 1755; Hannah, May 5, 1757.

FOWLER.

JONATHAN, (son of Samuel of Windsor,) b. 1685; came early to Lebanon, where he had Joseph, 1722; m. Sarah Metcalf; Jonathan, m. Abigail Bissell; Hannah, Aug. 24, 1725—all born in Lebanon. He then, about 1726, removed to Coventry, where he had six children born. He was famous for his great physical strength, and known as "Fowler the Giant."

JOSEPH, Esq., m. Elizabeth Powel Jan. 8, 1713.

REV. JOSEPH, JR., m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. Joseph Metcalf of Lebanon, Jan. 3, 1741. Chil., Joseph, b. Dec. 31, 1747. He settled as minister in E. Haddam, 1751, where he had several children, and d. June 10, 1771.

THOMAS, m. Elisabeth ———. Child, Thomas, b. April 19, 1714.

JOHN, (son of Mark of N. Haven,) b. in N. Haven, March 1, 1681, came to Lebanon about 1702, m. Sarah ———, and had John, Jr., Oct. 31, 1708; Mary, Nov. 13, 1710; Mark, Nov. 7, 1712, removed to Salisbury; Dijah, June 10, 1717; Sarah, Dec. 28, 1718, m. Mr. Clark of Lebanon. The first house built by John, Sen., in about 1702, in Goshen Society, remained until 1839, and five generations of the family had occupied it.

CAPT. DIJAH, above, m. Abigail Bigelow of Colchester, Dec. 18, 1745, and had Abigail, March 1, 1747; Dijah, Aug. 14, 1748; Sarah, Jan. 7, 1750; Lydia, Feb. 7, 1753; John, Dec. 5, 1754; Mark, May 9, 1756; Amos, March 19, 1758. He (Capt. Amos), was corporal in Rev. Army, one of Washington's Life Guards, and was in battle of L. I., and served with honor to near the close of the war. He d. in Goshen Society, Nov. 30, 1837, leaving a large family of children, two still surviving in Lebanon.

FULLER.

AMOS, m. Priscilla Woodworth, June 29, 1721. Chil., Judith, Oct. 22, 1721.—d.; Hannah, July 19, 1724; Joseph, Sept. 2, 1726; James, Oct. 21, 1728; Priscilla, Sept. 21, 1730; Sybil, May 1, 1732; Amos, April 5, 1739.—d.; James, Oct. 19, 1737; Judith, Feb. 2, 1740; Isaiah, May 15, 1742; Amos, May 10, 1744; Eleazer, July 28, 1746.

ESEKIEL, m. Hannah ———. Chil., David, b. Aug. 17, 1727; Nathan, Oct. 1, 1731; Ebenezer, July 22, 1735; Jerusha, Aug. 18, 1733; Mary, 1742.

BENJAMIN, m. Tabitha ———. Chil., Amos, b. April 3, 1721; John, Feb. 26, 1723; Hannah, Feb. 9, 1725; Timothy, July 5, 1727.

ABIEL, m. 1st, Sarah ———, and had Sarah, Aug. 29, 1730; m. 2d, Hannah Porter, Dec. 19, 1732, and had Ann, May 26, 1736; Abiel, March 6, 1739.

GAGER.

WILLIAM, m. Elisabeth Whiting, Nov. 1, 1725—she d. Sept. 2, 1730. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct. 10, 1726; Samuel, April 18, 1728. Mar. 2d, Mehitable Taylor, June 11, 1731,—she d. Nov. 15, 1739. Chil., William, b. Jan. 12, 1733.—d. young; William, Jan. 1, 1733.—d.; Mehitable; April 5, 1734. Mar. 3d, Mary Allen, March 3, 1737;

William, June 8, 1738; Samuel, Aug. 27, 1743—d. March 3, 1760.

GAY.

JOHN, m. Lydia Culver, Dec. 7, 1721.

JOSEPH, m. Abigail Thorp, Dec. 25, 1723—she d. May 10, 1730. Chil., Simeon, b. July 4, 1724; Gideon, Nov. 14, 1727.

SAMUEL, m. 1st, Mary ———. Chil., Abigail, b. Feb. 17, 1743—d.; Joseph, July 3, 1744; Samuel, Nov. 1, 1747. Mar. 2d, ———, and had Betty, May 23, 1750; William, July 6, 1752; Asael, Jan. 9, 1755.

SAMUEL, m. Joanna ———. Chil., Elisha, b. June 12, 1717; Mary, Nov. 21, 1721; Hannah, Jan. 15, 1727.

GILLET.

JOHN,* m. Experience Dewey, Jan. 3, 1700. Chil., Experience, b. Aug. 18, 1701; John, Oct. 7, 1702; Gershom, June 26, 1711.

JOHN, JR., m. Abigail Lee, Dec. 1, 1726. Child, Lucy, b. Oct. 11, 1728.

CORNELIUS, m. Deborah ———. Chil., Jonathan, b. July 5, 1716; David, March 1, 1720.

SAMUEL, m. Mary Chappell, Jan. 30, 1718.

NATHANIEL, m. Sarah ———. Chil., Nathaniel, b. Nov. 18, 1702; Joseph, Oct. 11, 1704; Elijah, July 31, 1706; Jonathan, May 5, 1708; Joshua, Dec. 26, 1710—d. 1711; Nathaniel, Sen.—d. July 10, 1714.

EBENEZER and Mary Ordway, m. Sept. 23, 1730. Child, Experience, b. July 11, 1731.

GOVE.

NATHANIEL, m. Sarah. Chi., Nathaniel, b. May 11, 1708.

GRAY.

DR. EBENEZER, m. Mary ———. Chil., Samuel, b. April 6, 1721; John, Sept. 21, 1723; Mary, July 27, 1726—d. young; Mary, Nov. 11, 1728; Lucy, June 8, 1730; Susanna and Elizabeth, twins, Dec. 11, 1733; Jonathan, March 26, 1732; William, May 16, 1737; Esther, May 20, 1739.

SIMEON, m. Ann Hide (no date); he d. Nov. 13, 1742. Chil., Ann, b. July 29, 1732—d. ———; Simeon, Oct. 18, 1733; Ann, June 25, 1735.

HATCH.

MOSES, m. Mary Bliss Feb. 1, 1735. Chil., Joseph, b. March 14, 1740; Mary, May 1, 1742; Eliphalet, Feb. 21, 1745; Peletiah, May 7, 1747.

HIDE—HYDE.

CAPT. CALEB, m. Mary Blackman (no date). Chil., Caleb, b. Feb. 28, 1725—d. young; Joshua, Feb. 7, 1727; Sarah, June 14, 1729; Mary, July 3, 1731; Caleb, again, Aug. 1, 1735—d. young; Eleonar, Dec. 22, 1736,—d. young. Capt. Caleb d. March, 1764.

EBENEZER, m. Dorothy Throop Feb. 25, 1729. Chil., Wm., b. April 8, 1730; Ignatius, April 30, 1731—d. young; Ebenezer, Sept. 10, 1732; Deborah, Oct. 16, 1734; Elizabeth, Oct. 16, 1736—d. young; Ignatius, again, April 28, 1738; Elizabeth, again, March 14, 1740; Submit, Nov. 24, 1742. (The father died Aug. 21, 1742.)

SAMUEL, m. Priscilla, Bradford Jan. 14, 1725. Chil., Samuel, b. Oct. 24, 1725; Anne, Oct. 22, 1727; Priscilla, d. young, and Sybil, twins, April 16, 1731; Dan, May 7, 1733; Priscilla, again, June 4, 1735; Hannah, July 19, 1738; Zerviah, Dec. 15, 1740; Abigail, Nov. 4, 1744.

HILL—HILLS.

SAMUEL, m. Hannah; she d. March 17, 1777. Chil., Phebe, b. Dec. 10, 1726—d. young; Joseph (no date); Hannah (no date); Eliab, March 9, 1728; Samuel, July 28, 1729; Lenura, June 4, 1731; Abner, Jan. 19, 1733—d. young; Abner, again, July 6, 1736; Darius, Aug. 28, 1729; Consider, Sept. 7, 1741.

HINCKLEY.

GERSHOM, m. Mary Buel Oct. 29, 1712. He d. Nov. 24, 1774. She d. Feb. 22, 1774. Chil., Bethia, b. Jan. 27, 1713; Mary, Dec. 7, 1714; Ann, Oct. 5, 1716; Gershom, Sept. 1, 1718; Jerusha, Dec. 29, 1720; Thankfull, April 19, 1723; Ebenezer, March 17, 1725; Lois, Sept. 24, 1727; John, Feb. 10, 1730; Jared, Oct. 8, 1731; Charles, Oct. 11, 1734; Chloe, Nov. 9, 1735; Lucy, March 19, 1738; Hannah, April 8, 1739.

HUNT.

THOMAS,* m. Mary—. Chil., Clemence, b. Feb. 5, 1690; Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1692; Mary, Nov. 17, 1694; Thomas,

April 8, 1697; Elizabeth, March 18, 1700; Hannah, Oct. 3, 1702; Gideon, ———; Jonathan (no date).

THOMAS, m. Ruth Thacher Dec. 17, 1730. Chil., Gama-
liel, b. March 26, 1733. Thomas Hunt, d. April 24, 1735.

GIDEON, m. Rebecka Ordway June 7, 1732. She died
Jan. 20, 1744. Mar. 2, Abigail Culver, Oct. 16, 1744.
Chil., Samuel, (by first wife,) b. Jan. 30, 1735; Dorothy,
Feb. 28, 1738; Theodore, March 21, 1741—d. Dec. 3,
1747. By second wife—Rebecka, b. Dec. 31, 1745.

JONATHAN, m. Ruth Cushman May 24, 1732. Chil., Hul-
dah, b. Jan. 26, 1733; Vetta, July 15, 1835; Love, Nov.
26, 1738; Luther, Jan. 20, 1743; Jasper, June 2, 1745;
Sarah, July 11, 1747; Jonathan, Feb. 9, 1750; Theodore,
Jan. 17, 1755.

STEPHEN, m. Esther Janes June 18, 1730. Chil., Ste-
phen, b. July 6, 1731; Esther, Jan. 29, 1733; Elijah, June
22, 1734; Lemuel, March 2, 1736; John, March 3, 1838—
d. Jan. 3, 1743; Rachel, July 2, 1840; Eunice, Feb. 11,
1743.

HUTCHINSON.

SAMUEL,* m. Sarah ——. Chil., Experience, b. March 28,
1698; Martha, May 17, 1701; Eleaser, March 21, 1704;
Stephen, March 2, 1707; Hannah, Sept. 14, 1709; Jere-
miah, July 21, 1712.

ELEASER, m. Jemima ——. July 15, 1725. Chil., Sarah,
b. June 25, 1726; Anne, Jan. 17, 1728; Rebecka, March
17, 1733; Eleaser, Feb. 19, 1735; Hannah, Feb. 8, 1737;
Martha, Feb. 9, 1739; Samuel, Feb. 10, 1742; Lois, July
30, 1744; Jemima, March 15, 1731.

STEPHEN, m. Esther Terry Feb. 19, 1730. Chil., James,
b. Nov. 26, 1731; Stephen, Nov. 15, 1733; Paul, April
18, 1736; John, Dec. 5, 1737; Huldah, June 14, 1741;
Esther, March 27, 1744; Sarah, Oct. 29, 1747.

JOHN,* m. Hannah ——. Chil., Moses, b. Feb. 2, 1700;
Aaron, April 4, 1702—d. 1719; Mary, July 13, 1705. The
father d. Dec. 2, 1719.

JOHN, m. Hephziba Washburne Oct. 29, 1708. Chil.,
Margaret, b. April 18, 1710; John, Feb. 17, 1712; Timo-
thy (no date). John, sen., d. Feb. 9, 1727, aged 42 years.

JOHN, m. Temperance Cogswell Nov. 10, 1737. Chil.,

Temperance, b. May 10, 1740; John, May 2, 1742; Ann, Nov. 5, 1738.

SAMUEL, m. Thankful Stedman March 25, 1715. Chil., Samuel, b. Dec. 26, 1719; Daniel, July 24, 1721; Ezra, Nov. 2, 1726; Solomon, Sept. 26, 1730. The family, numerous and prominent, and remained here down to a recent date.

HUNTINGTON.

LIEUT. SAMUEL,* m. Mary —. Chil., Sarah, b. Oct. 22, 1701; John, May 17, 1706; Simon, Aug. 15, 1708. Lieut. Samuel d. May 10, 1717. His wife d. Oct. 5, 1743.

SAMUEL, m. Hannah Metcalf, Dec. 4, 1722. Chil., Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1723; Mary, June 1, 1725; Zerviah, July 23, 1727; Oliver, April 15, 1729; William, Aug. 12, 1731 —d. young; William, Aug. 2, 1732; Sybil, Feb. 5, 1735; Eliphalet, April 14, 1737; Jonathan, March 19, 1741; Eleazer, May 9, 1744; Josiah, Nov. 5, 1746.

JANES.

JONATHAN, m. Irene Bradford, March 18, 1736. Had large family. [See Janes' Genealogy.]

JOHNSON.

MAVERICK, m. Bathsheba Janes Oct. 1, 1730. Had a numerous family.

KINGSLEY.

ELDAD, m. Priscilla —. Chil., Mary, b. March 6, 1744; Nathan, Sept. 20, 1747; Lydia, June 6, 1753.

LEE.

STEPHEN,* m. Elizabeth —. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1698; Stephen, Dec. 19, 1700; Abigail, Feb. 27, 1704; Ann, June 26, 1706; Asahel, Dec. 8, 1708; Rachel, April 16, 1711; Mary, Dec. 19, 1713. Stephen Lee, Sen., d. Sept. 5, 1725.

STEPHEN, JR., m. Mary Bentley May 20, 1725. Chil., Deborah, b. March 8, 1726; Elisabeth, Dec. 31, 1727; Lois, March 7, 1732—d. 1755; William, Feb. 22, 1735—d. 1756; Nathan, Aug. 23, 1738; Ezra, May 9, 1743; Ann, July 12, 1745—d. young; Stephen, March 2, 1730. Mary, wife of Stephen Lee, d. Nov. 25, 1755.

ASAHEL, m. Hannah —. Chil., Desire, b. Aug. 21, 1731; John, Jan. 8, 1734.

SAMUEL, m. Mehitabel Baldwin (no date). Chil., Israel, b. Oct. 21, 1720; Samuel, Sept. 11, 1728.

DANIEL, m. Eunice Searl of Northampton, 1739.

ISRAEL, m. Dorothy Tracey, Dec. 7, 1743. Chil., Israel, b. Dec. 25, 1744; Solomon, March 29, 1747; Jerusha, May 23, 1749; Mehitabel, Nov. 10, 1751; Dorothy, April 3, 1756; Dan, July 13, 1752; Sarah, June 8, 1761.

LOOMIS.

There were many early settlers in Lebanon of this name, but they were each directly descended from Thomas Loomis, who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1639, [See "Loomis Genealogy" containing 8,686 of these descendants still bearing the Loomis name.]

ZECHARIAH, b. 1681, (son of Dea. John of Windsor,) m. Joanna Abel, 1707; had 3 sons, Zechariah, b. 1712—d. young; Ebenezer, 1720; Zechariah again, 1726; and 7 daus., Joanna, 1708; Margaret, 1710, m. Dea. Daniel Rockwell, 1733; Abigail, 1715; Joanna, 1718; Elizabeth, 1722; Zerviah, 1724; Ruth, 1729, m. Elijah Strong, 1756. He d. in Lebanon, 1751.

ZECHARIAH, JR., born 1726, (son of above,) m. Huldah Jones, 1751; had 3 sons, Israel, b. 1754, m. Sarah Adams, 1778; was soldier in Revolutionary war; Ebenezer, 1763, m. Eunice Bowen, 1786; Zechariah, 3d, 1770, m. Esther French, 1793; m. 2d, Sarah Stanton, 1811. They had also 6 daus., viz.: Lydia, b. 1751, m. Asa Perkins; Huldah, 1756, m. Ephraim Cook; Joanna, 1758, m. Abiathar Lyman, 1782; Lois, 1761, m. Asa Perkins, above, 1800; Eunice, 1761, m. Jas. Cook; Abigail, b. —, m. ——— Buck. Zachariah, Jr., died in Andover, 1797.

EBENEZER, b. 1720, (son of Zechariah, Sen., above,) m. Hannah Snow, 1751; had 2 sons, viz.: Ebenezer, 1752; Samuel, 1757—both d. young; and one dau., Hannah, 1754, who was living 1762. He d. in Lebanon, 1759.

EZEKIEL, b. 1683 (son of Dea. John of Windsor,) m. Mary Temple, 1715; had 5 sons, viz.: Ezekiel, Jr., b. 1716; Abraham, 1721; Phinehas, 1723; Elijah, 1725; Ezrah, 1726; had also 2 daus., Mary, b. 1717, m. Elijah Fitch, 1742; Zerviah, 1728. He d. in Lebanon, 1756.

EZEKIEL, JR., b. 1716 (son of above), m. Elizabeth Col-

ton of Springfield, 1743—d. 1766—and had 6 sons, viz.: Ezekiel, 3d, b. 1745, was living in 1768; Abner, 1748, was living in 1768; Asa, 1750, m. Mary Stanton—he died in Columbia, 1805; Jonathan, 1752; Jesse, 1753, m. Lydia Barstow, 1780, and soon after removed to Vermont, and d. there in 1839; Solomon, prob. removed to Windham. Ezekiel, Jr., had no daughters. He d. in Lebanon, 1766.

ABRAHAM, b. 1721—d. in Leb. 1791, (son of Ezekiel,) m. Hannah ———, had 2 sons and 2 daus., viz.: Mary, b. 1749, m. Joseph Loomis; Nathan, 1750, m. Phebe Freeman—he d. in Columbia, 1824; Lois, 1753, m. ——— Salard; Abraham, Jr., 1757, m. Ruth Allen, and d. in Lebanon, 1822.

PHINEHAS, b. 1723, (son of Ezekiel,) had, as supposed, 1 child only, viz.: Phinehas, Jr., b. 1771, m. Lucy Weldon. He d. in Salisbury, 1850.

ELIJAH, b. 1725—d. in Lebanon, 1809, (son of Ezekiel,) m. Elizabeth Throop, 1751, had 2 sons and 3 daus., viz.: Elijah, Jr., b. 1753; Alexander, 1769, m. Eunice Harts-horn; removed to Chazy, N. Y., and d. there, 1834; Rebecca, 1776, never m.; Zerviah, 1778—d. young; Susanah, 1781.

EZRA, b. 1726, (son of Ezekiel,) m. Rachel Talcott, 1757, had 6 children, but removed to Vernon, Conn.

JOHN, JR., b. 1692, (son of Dea. John of Windsor,) came early to Lebanon, but probably removed to Andover in 1747; had 1 son, John, 3d, b. in Lebanon, 1712.

JOHN, 3d, above, b. 1712, m. Mindwell, 1732, and d. in Lebanon, 1755; had 3 sons and 3 daus., viz.: John, 4th, b. 1733, was living in 1755; Anne, 1735; Mindwell, 1737; David, 1738, m. Judy Britton, 1760, and d. in Aurelius, N. Y., 1806; Mary, 1742; Daniel, 1747, m. Hannah Wolcott; removed 1787 to Scipio, N. Y.

JOSEPH, b. 1684, (son of Joseph of Windsor,) m. Sarah Bissell, 1708; had 4 chil., viz.: Sarah, b. 1708; Lieut. Joseph, 1710; Daniel, 1713; Benoni, 1715.

LIEUT. JOSEPH, above, b. 1710, m. 1st, Sarah Woodward, 1736; m. 2d, Abigail Clark, 1738; had 4 sons and 7 daus., viz.: Sarah, b. 1736, m. Josiah Webster; Joseph, 3d, 1741, m. 1st, Mary Loomis; m. 2d, Catharine Allen,

and d. 1820; Elvira, 1743, m. ——— Huntington; Abigail, 1745, m. Jordan Post, 1766; Rhoda, 1747; Azubah, 1749, m. Henry Bliss; Irene, 1751; William, 1753, killed in battle of Bunker Hill; Simon, 1755, m. Martha Buckingham, 1799; soldier of Rev. war; removed to German Flats, 1812; Jerome, 1757, m. Elizabeth Tippets, 1798; soldier of Rev. war; removed to Geneva, N. Y.; Sarah, Sept. 12, 1759, m. Samuel Bliss.

BENONI, b. 1715, (bro. of Lieut. Joseph, above,) m. Hannah Woodward, 1735; had 5 sons and 3 daus., viz.: Daniel, b. 1736, m. Eunice Lyman, 1762; Asahel, 1738, m. Mary Sims, 1763; Hannah, 1741, m. ——— Smalley; Joel, 1744, m. Jemima Selden; Reuben, 1746, m. Zareah ———, removed to Vermont; Benoni, Jr., 1749, m. 1st, Grace Parsons, 1781; m. 2d, Esther Crocker, and d. 1811; Phebe, 1751—d. before 1783; Ruth, 1754, m. Joel Wright, 1777.

ENS. JOHN, b. 1681, (son of Thomas of Hatfield, Mass.,) came early to Lebanon; m. 1st, Martha Osborn in 1706; m. 2d, Ann Lyman, 1725—d. in Lebanon, 1755; had 4 sons and 3 daus., viz.: John, Jr., b. 1709—d. 1726; Martha, 1712, m. Ebenezer Brown; Israel, 1715; Timothy, 1718; Jonathan, 1722; Sarah, 1726—d. young; Ann, 1727—d. young.

ISRAEL, b. 1715, (son of Ensign John, above,) m. 1st, Esther Hunt, 1737; m. 2d, Mary Holbrook, 1743; m. 3d, Mary Marsh, 1747. He d. in Lebanon, 1801; had 7 sons and 3 daus., viz.: John, b. 1733—d. young; Daniel, 1739, m. Mary Sprague, 1762, and d. in Coventry, 1807; Israel, Jr., 1722, m. Rebecca Bingham, 1765, and d. in Lebanon, 1825; Esther, 1748, m. Eleazer Bingham; Mary, 1749, m. ——— Babcock; John, 1751, m. 1st, Elizabeth Tilden, 1773; m. 2d, Mary ———, was a soldier in Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1841; Rhoda, 1743, m. Eleazer Manning; Jacob, 1755, m. Lucy McCall; was also a soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1835; Isaiah, 1758, m. 1st, Sybil Pryor, 1781, m. 2d, Mrs. Sarah Gager, 1817; was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1841; Simon, 1760, m. Sarah Holbrook, 1783; was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1841.

TIMOTHY, b. 1718, (son of Ensign John, above,) m. Ann Taylor. He d. in Lebanon, 1785; had 4 sons, (no dau.,)

viz.: Joseph, b. 1745—d. 1766; Elihu, 1748, m. Rebecca Terry. He d. in Lebanon, 1820; Timothy, Jr., 1752, m. Mary Orton; was a soldier in Rev. war, and d. in Jordonville, N. Y., 1838.

DAN, 1758, m. Sarah Field, 1774. Was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. 1841, in Coventry, Conn.

JONATHAN, b. 1722, (son of Ensign John,) m. ——— and d. in Lebanon, 1785. Had one son and two daughters, viz.: John, b. 1745, m. Irene Lilly, and d. in Leb., 1791; Lydia, 1749, m. Abijah Babcock; Rhoda, 1752, m. ——— Porter.

THOMAS, b. 1684, (son of Thomas of Hatfield,) m. 1st, Elizabeth Fowler, 1713, 2d, Hannah Hunt, 1743, and d. in Leb., 1765; had one son only, viz., Lieut. Thomas, Jr., 1714.

LIEUT. THOMAS, JR., b. in Leb., 1714, (son of above,) m. Susanna Clark, 1734, and d. in Leb., 1792. Had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, b. 1735—d. young; Joseph, 1737—d. young; Isaiah, 1740—d. young; Elizabeth again, 1741—m. ——— Payne; Joseph again, 1743, m. 1st, Lydia Bosworth, 1763, m. 2d, Ruth Bingham, 1787; was a soldier of Rev. war, and died in Leb., 1811; ——— Susannah, 1745, m. Aaron Throop; Abijah, 1747, m. ——— Williams; Capt. Isaiah, 1749, m. Abigail Williams, 1774; was also soldier of Rev. war, and d. in Lebanon, 1834; Amos, 1752—d. young; Desire, 1754, m. Dea. John Bartlett of East Windsor; Thomas, 3d, 1756, m. Mary Williams, 1777; was also a soldier in Rev. war; removed to Hartwick, N. Y., in 1797, and d. in 1842.

EPHRAIM, b. 1698, (son of Josiah of Windsor,) m. Mary Tuttle. Had two sons, viz.: Benajah, b. in Leb., 1719, d. 1738; Ephraim, Jr., 1727, m. Hannah ———, and had one son, Benajah, b. in Leb., 1747, who probably left no child.

LYMAN.

RICHARD, b. in Windsor, 1647, m. Elisabeth Coles of Hatfield, Mass. Resided in Northampton until 1696, when he removed to Lebanon; d. Nov. 4, 1708. Chil., Samuel, b. April, 1676; Richard, April, 1678, d. 1745; John, July 6, 1680; Isaac, Feb. 20, 1682; Lieut. Jonathan, Jan. 1, 1684, d. Aug. 11, 1753; Elisabeth, March 25, 1685, m.

— Smith; David, Nov. 28, 1688; Josiah, Feb. 6, 1690, d. 1760; Ann (no date), in Lebanon; the rest in Northampton; Richard, Jr., John, and Jonathan settled in Lebanon. The descendants of Richard, Jr., resided chiefly in "the Crank," now Columbia.

LIEUT. JONATHAN, m. Lydia Loomis, who d. July 10, 1775; he d. 1753. Chil., Jonathan, b. Sept. 19, 1708—d. early; Lydia, Nov. 23, 1709, m. Thomas Webster, Aug. 17, 1727; Jonathan, April 23, 1712; Sarah, Jan. 24, 1713, m. William Hunt, Dec. 19, 1734; Hannah, Feb. 15, 1715; Joseph, July 3, 1718; Jacob and Rachel, twins, May 4, 1721; (Jacob, m. Mehitabel Burhel, June 26, 1745; Rachel, m. Edmund Grandy, May 15, 1745;) Zerviah, April 14, 1723, m. Samuel Bushnell, Oct. 5, 1743; Elijah, July 21, 1727, m. Esther Clark, Dec. 14, 1749; Ann, Jan. 28, 1731, m. Isaiah Tiffany, May 19, 1748.

MARSH.

JOSEPH,* m. Hannah. Chil., Hannah, b. Nov. 9, 1704; Peletiah, Dec. 8, 1707; Joseph, Dec. 5, 1709; Jonathan, Sept. 23, 1713.

PELETIAH, m. Mary Moore of Southold, May 10, 1731. Chil., Pelatiah, b. April 14, 1732; Mary, Dec. 22, 1733; Lucy, Feb. 14, 1736; Isaiah, Feb. 31, 1738; Silas, March 3, 1740; Jesse, Sept. 8, 1743; another March 31, 1746.

JONATHAN (son of Joseph, Sen.), m. Alice Newcomb (no date). Chil., Elisabeth, b. July 26, 1735; Hannah, Nov. 20, 1736; John, March 10, 1739; Abraham, May 31, 1742; Joel, June 1, 1745; Zebulon and Sarah (twins), May 12, 1748. Alice, wife of Jonathan, d. (no date). He m. 2d, Kesiah Phelps, Dec. 4, 1752. Child, Alice, b. Oct. 11, 1753.

JOSEPH, m. Dorothy Mason, Jan. 10, 1750. Chil., Lydia, Nov. 5, 1750; Dorothy, April 23, 1752; Rhoda, July 20, 1754. From this family was Hon. Charles Marsh, M.C., and Geo. P. Marsh, author, and Minister to Rome.

MARTIN.

THOMAS, m. Ann Clark, Aug. 19, 1744. Chil., David and Jonathan (twins), b. Aug. 25, 1745; Ann, May 8, 1747; Molley, Oct. 27, 1750.

MACKALL—McCALL.

JAMES, m. Hannah —. Chil., Archippus, b. Aug. 9, 1723.

BENAJAH, m. Hannah Otis, Nov. 6, 1735. Chil., Faith, b. Feb. 12, 1737, m. Asa Harris, July 23, 1761; Nathaniel, Sept. 25, 1740; Delight, March 19, 1744.

MASON.

SAMUEL,* b. 1644, d. 1705, at Stonington; never settled here. He was son of Major John.

CAPT. JOHN* (grandson of Maj. John), b. 1693, in Norwich; active in the Mohegan controversy.

LIEUT. DANIEL* (3d son of Maj. John), b. April 1652, d. in Stonington, Jan. 28, 1737—schoolmaster—m. 2d wife, Rebecca Hobert of Hingham, dau. of Rev. Jeremiah. Lt. Daniel is ancestor of the Lebanon family.

DANIEL (oldest son of Lt. Daniel), m. Dorothy Hobert, settled in Lebanon, and d. there July 4, 1706, leaving one child, viz.:

JEREMIAH, the first Jeremiah of Lebanon, had son, viz.

JEREMIAH, JR., who settled in Goshen Society, and had Daniel, who settled in Lebanon. Jeremiah 3d, U. S. Senator, New Hampshire, and afterwards renowned lawyer of Boston, and Fitch, who also settled in Lebanon, near Franklin line.

MUDGE.

EBENEZER, (prob. son of Michael the proprietor,) m. Abigail Skinner, Jan. 13, 1709. Chil., Ebenezer, Oct. 23, 1709; Mary, March 30, 1711; Ruth, Feb. 2, 1711. (?)

THANKFUL, m. William Nichols, July 19, 1714.

MARTHA, m. Isaac Tilden, Dec. 30, 1714. (This is all relating to this family.)

NEWCOMB:

SIMON, came from Martha's Vineyard to Lebanon, in 1713, and died here, Jan. 20, 1745. He m. Deborah about 1687, who d. June 17, 1756; Chil., John, b. about 1689—m. Alice Lambert; Thomas, 1692—m. 1st, Eunice Manning, m. 2d, Judith Woodworth: Chil., Hezekiah, 1694, m. 1st, Jerusha Bradford, m. 2d, Hannah ———; Obadiah, 1695, m. 1st, Abigail ———, m. 2d, Mrs. Mary Post; Deborah, 1697, m. Capt. Timothy Hatch—lived in Tolland; Kent, ———; Sarah, about 1698, m. Jan. 13, 1720, Ebenezer Nye — one of the first settlers of Tolland; Benjamin, b. about 1700, m. Hannah Clark; Elizabeth, b.

1702, m. Ebenezer Wright, April 20, 1721—d. at Windham, Jan. 13, 1727; Simon, about 1705, m. 1st, Jerusha Lathrop, m. 2d, Jane Worth.

THOMAS, resided in Lebanon from 1714 to 1734, when he removed to Salisbury.

JOHN, lived in Columbia, became the first deacon of the church when organized, 1718. Hezekiah lived and died in Lebanon—a large land owner. [See Newcomb Genealogy.]

OWEN.

MOSES, m. Hannah Man, Feb. 4, 1714; Chil., Daniel, b. Nov. 6, 1714; Hannah, Nov. 16, 1718; Eleazer, Jan. 24, 1721; Bathsheba, June 13, 1728, d. June 4, 1732; Timothy, April 18, 1731.

PARTRIDGE.

Births on record as follows:—Joseph Wm., Feb. 10, 1759; Benjn. March 30, 1761; Annie Rhuama, Sept. 11, 1766; Guido Sussignan, Apl. 1769. (No parents named.)

PAYNE.

BENJAMIN, m. Mary Brewster, Oct. 19, 1726—he d. Jan. 14, 1755. Chil., Benjamin, March 4, 1728; Mary, Jan. 20, 1730; Lydia, Nov. 6, 1731; Stephen, June 26, 1735; Dan, April 10, 1737; Hannah, June 25, 1739; Seth, Sept. 1, 1742; Sarah, March 22, 1745.

PHELPS.

BENJAMIN, m. Deborah Temple, Oct. 26, 1708. Chi., Deborah, Oct. 23, 1709.

JOSEPH, m. Sarah Curtice, Nov. 17, 1708. Chil., Joseph, b. Aug. 5, 1709; Sarah, July 23, 1711; Aaron, Oct. 12, 1713; Abigail, Feb. 17, 1716; Eunice, Aug. 16, 1720; Miriam, Sept. 1718; Moses, March 6, 1722; David, Jan. 21, 1724—d. May 31, 1747; Esther, Sept. 23, 1725—d. March 22, 1734; Nathaniel, Dec. 19, 1726; Kesiah, Feb. 26, 1728; Mary, May 31, 1729; Submit, May 15, 1734.

This family was numerous.

PINNEO.

JAMES, m. Dorothy ———. Chil., Submit, b. Oct. 19, 1717; Joseph, June 14, 1720; Peter, May 4, 1723; Dorothy, Dec. 6, 1725.

JAMES, m. Priscilla Newcomb, June 16, 1731. Chil., Ann, b. May 15, 1732; James, April 5, 1734; Joyce, April 3, 1736; Elizabeth, Oct. 7, 1738; Lydia, Jan. 30, 1740; Joseph, March 15, 1743.

PITCHER.

SAMUEL, m. Elisabeth. Chi., Samuel, b. March 17, 1712.

POMEROY.

JOSEPH, m. Hannah. Chi., Noah, b. May 18, 1700.

DANIEL, m. Naomi Phelps, Oct. 19, 1749. Chil., Daniel, b. Aug. 3, 1750; Eleazer, Oct. 24, 1752; Elizabeth, May 10, 1755. No further record.

PORTER.

NATHANIEL, m. Mehitabel Buel, Nov. 18, 1701. 1 chi., Nathaniel, b. April 24, 1704.

THOMAS, m. 1st, Thankfull Badcock, Nov. 13, 1707. Chil., Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1708; Mary, Nov. 16, 1710; m. 2d, Elizabeth ———, and had Elisabeth, Dec. 20, 1721; Thomas, Sept. 16, 1723; Samuel, Aug. 3, 1725; Sarah, March 25, 1727; William, Dec. 13, 1728; Mary, June 18, 1731; Bethia, July 29, 1734; Nathan, Feb. 15, 1736; Elijah, Oct. 12, 1738. This family numerous and now represented here.

ROBINSON.

JOHN, JR., m. Thankfull Hinckley, Jan. 17, 1743. Chil., Samuel, b. Jan. 22, 1744; Hannah, April 1, 1745; Samuel, June 17, 1752; John, Nov. 12, 1753.

BENJAMIN, m. Jerusha ———. Chil., Jerusha, b. Aug. 8, 1746; Benjamin, April 24, 1749.

RICHARDSON.

EBENEZER, m. Elizabeth Kendrick, Jan. 14, 1718—d. May 12, 1756. Chil., Abigail, b. Nov. 6, 1718; Ebenezer, Aug. 25, 1720; John, Aug. 17, 1722; Sarah, May 29, 1724; Elisabeth, June 15, 1726; Esther, April 25, 1728; Margaret, April 9, 1732; Elieser, June 2, 1734.

ROOT.

THOMAS,* had a home lot, m. Sarah ———. Chil., Hannah, b. May 12, 1699; Mary, Feb. 14, 1701; Thomas, Dec. 13, 1705; Martha, Feb. 11, 1708; Experience, Jan. 10, 1711.

THOMAS, JR., m. Hannah ———. Chil., Elieser, Jan. 28, 1730; Hannah, July 10, 1731. No further record.

SMALLEY.

BENJAMIN, m. 1st, Rebecka Wright, (no date)—she d. July 3, 1726; Chil., Benjamin, b. Oct. 25, 1724; Rebecka, June 26, 1726; m. 2d, Mary——, and had Mercy, b. July, 27, 1728; Samuel, April 13, 1732; John, May 24, 1734; Phebe, May 15, 1736.

SMITH.

PHILIP, m. Mary. Chil., Samuel, b. Dec. 10, 1701.

MATTHEW, m. Mary Lyman, March 22, 1732. Chil., Mary, b. Jan. 21, 1733; Hannah, July 31, 1734; Matthew, Nov. 3, 1736.

GEORGE, m. Elizabeth Lyman, June 27, 1716. Chil., Joseph, b. July 10, 1718; Elizabeth, Sept. 30, 1719; George, May 13, 1724.

JOHN, m. Abigail——. Chil., Abigail, b. June 22, 1706; Mary, May 13, 1710.

JOSEPH, m. Mary Webster, June 4, 1740. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Oct. 14, 1742; Mary, June 4, 1744; Elisha, March 26, 1746.

SPAFFORD.

THOMAS, m. Bethiah——. Chil., Samuel, b. Nov. 1, 1718; Sarah, May 13, 1723.

AMOS, m. Hannah Veach, Jan. 4, 1723. Chil., Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1734—d. 1752; Sarah, Jan. 13, 1736; Mary, April 3, 1738; Andrew, March 22, 1743.

SPRAGUE.

BENJAMIN, m. 1st, Mary Woodworth, Dec. 29, 1707. Chil., John, b. Sept. 5, 1709; Eliakim, Oct. 10, 1711; Mary, March 5, 1713; William, Sept. 29, 1715; Phineas, Sept. 5, 1717; Jerusha, Oct. 2, 1720; Benjamin, June 5, 1725. He m. 2d, wid. Abigail Tisdale of Taunton, (who had previously two children, Elkana and Elijah Tisdale,) and had Silas, Jan. 3, 1727; Abigail, Nov. 23, 1729; Elkana, Jan. 25, 1732; Minor, March 5, 1734; Lydia, March 20, 1736; Esther, March 3, 1738; Mary, Sept. 10, 1740.

JOHN, m. 1st, Mary Badcock, Feb. 22, 1711. Chil., Ebenezer, b. Dec. 12, 1711; Hannah, June 30, 1714; Jonathan, April 30, 1716; m. 2d, Hannah——, and had John, July 22, 1723—d. Jan. 13, 1733; Thomas, May 8, 1725; Huldah, April 15, 1734; Rachel, Aug. 9, 1737.

EPHRAIM, m. Deborah ———, (no date). Chil., Peres, b. July 22, 1705; Peleg, May 15, 1707; Ephraim, March 13, 1709; Deborah, April 2, 1712; Betty, Oct. 28, 1714; Irene, Feb. 9, 1717; Mary, Dec. 20, 1721—d. young; Mary again, March 18, 1725.

Family numerous, down at least to 1770.

STRONG.

JEDEDIAH, b. Aug. 7, 1667, m. Abiah Ingersoll, Nov. 8, 1688; a farmer at Northampton, Mass., moved to Lebanon, Aug. 24, 1696, when there were but four white families here; was killed by Indians at Wood Creek, N. Y., near Albany, Oct. 12, 1709, age 42. She d. Nov. 20, 1732, age 69. Chil., Azariah, b. Oct. 7, 1689—d. young; Stephen, Nov. 24, 1690—d. at Lebanon, Feb. 2, 1785, age 94; David, June 19, 1693—d. 1712; Eleazer, Sept. 7, 1695—d. 1780; Supply, Oct. 10, 1697—d. in Hebron; Lieut. Jedediah, Jan. 15, 1700; Ezra, March, 1702; Freedom, May 16, 1704, m. John Buel. [See Strong Genealogy.]

SULLARD.

JOSEPH, m. Mehitabel Ball, Dec. 24, 1735. Chil., Mary, b. March 22, 1736; Mary again, Sept. 14, 1744; Mehitabel, June 13, 1746; Azubah, May 31, 1748; Submit, May 31, 1750; Joseph, Feb. 3, 1756.

SWEETLAND.

JOHN, m. Sarah ———. Chil., John, b. Feb. 5, 1708; Joseph, April 3, 1710; Benjamin, Feb. 22, 1712; Rowland, April 7, 1715; Luke, March 20, 1717; Sarah, Feb. 20, 1719; Ebenezer, Feb. 21, 1721; William, Feb. 11, 1723; Agnes, Oct. 13, 1726; Jerusha, Dec. 12, 1727; Luke, June 16, 1729; Mary, May 15, 1733. Family numerous here and in Columbia—left about 1775.

TIFFANY.

ISAIAH, JR., m. Ann Lyman, May 19, 1748. Chil., Ann, b. March 29, 1749—d. infant; Isaiah, May 29, 1751; Asa, April 14, 1753.

JOHN, m. Mary Meacham, May 5, 1748. Chil., Edward, b. Jan. 30, 1749—d. young; Edward, June 24, 1750; John, Jan. 8, 1753—d. young; John, April 3, 1755; Elisabeth, Dec. 26, 1756; Isaiah, Feb. 16, 1759; Mary, March 27, 1761; Lucinda, Jan. 17, 1764; Alpame, May 24, 1764.

TILDEN.

ISAAC, m. 1st, Martha Mudge, Dec. 30, 1714. Chil., Isaac, b. Sept. 20, 1715, m. 2d, Rebecca Man, June 14, 1716. Chil., Rebecca, b. March 7, 1717; Jonathan, April 21, 1719; Judith, Aug. 2, 1721; Martha, Oct. 12, 1723; Mercy, Aug. 15, 1725; Jchn, Jan. 28, 1729.

STEPHEN, SEN., m. 1st, Sarah Root, March 5, 1712; m. 2d, Mary Powel, May 31, 1716; had Zerviah, who d. 1732, and evidently other children whose births are not recorded.

STEPHEN, JR., probably son of Stephen above, m. Abigail Richardson, April 23, 1749. Chil., Abigail, b. May 19, 1751; Stephen, March 19, 1753; Rhoda, July 18, 1755; Joshua, April 19, 1757; Josiah, April 19, 1760; Esther, May 15, 1762.

JOSEPH, m. 1st, Elizabeth Brewster, Nov. 11, 1744—one child, Zerviah, b. Sept. 30, 1745; m. 2d, Elizabeth White, June 14, 1750, and had Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, 1752; Chloe, Oct. 19, 1754; Ebenezer, Dec. 19, 1757.

A Joseph bought land here in 1706; Isaac, in 1709; and Stephen, in 1710; (was here in 1708)—may have been brothers; Isaac and Joseph came from Plymouth Colony. Hon. Daniel Rose Tildale, b. in Lebanon, late M. C. from Ohio, descended from Stephen and Sarah Root, above, and Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Ex-Governor of New York, and late Presidential Candidate is also from the Lebanon stock.

TERRY.

DEA. EPHRAIM, m. Hannah ^{49 years}. Chil., Samuel, b. July 21, 1709; Ann, Sept. 2, 1710. Dea. Terry d. Dec. 7, 1760, in 90th year of his age.

EPHRAIM, JR., m. Deborah Bailey, Jan. 18, 1728. She d. Aug. 2, 1759. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1729; Ephraim, Nov. 4, 1731; Deborah, July 2, 1734; Dan—d. young; Mary, Feb. 24, 1739; Esther, May 8, 1741; Dan, Aug. 2, 1743; Christiana, Aug. 10, 1745.

THATCHER.

THOMAS, m. Mary Dean, Nov. 16, 1704. Chil., Rhodolphus, b. Aug., 1709, d. Jan., 1728; Ruth, Feb. 18, 1712; Partridge, Aug., 1714; Mary, April 12, 1717; Ann, March 29, 1720.

PETER, m. Abigail Hibbard (no date). Chil., Peter, b. April 28, 1717, d. Aug. 24, 1757; John, Aug. 9, 1719, d. April 3, 1739; Lydia, Dec. 7, 1720; Joseph, Oct. 11, 1722—d. May 13, 1751; Abigail, June 20, 1725; Ruth, May 1, 1727; Rhodolphus, April 2, 1729—d. Oct. 12, 1740; Samuel, 1731; Josiah, July 8, 1733; Jared, March 5, 1736; Ebenezer, April 2, 1738—d. Oct. 2, 1740; John Feb. 22, 1740; Rhodolphus, March 12, 1742. The family continued here until near 1800, Prof. Thomas A., of Yale College, is of this family.

THOMAS.

JOSEPH,* m. Mary ———. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1698; Experience, March 23, 1701; He probably m. 2d wife Elizabeth, and had Abigail, b. Oct. 20, 1706; Ruth, Jan. 26, 1708; Rachel, March 9, 1710; Joseph, Sept. 12, 1713; Mabel, April 10, 1717; Miriam, Aug. 15, 1719; Hopestill, June, 1724; Joseph, Jr., d. in the expedition against Cuba, 1740.

SAMUEL, m. Elisabeth Webster, Nov. 5, 1701. Chil., Elisabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1702; Samuel, April 26, 1706; Grace, Oct. 2, 1713.

JOHN, m. Hannah Spaffard (no date). Chil., John, b. Oct. 6, 1734; Peleg, Feb. 1, 1736; James, July 22, 1737; Deborah, April 7, 1739; William, March 30, 1741; Hannah, June 1, 1743; Elihu, April 20, 1745, Malachi, Jan. 30, 1747.

THROOP.

SAMUEL, m. Dorothy. Chil.; Samuel, b. (no date). Mary, Jan. 23, 1727.

WILLIAM, m. Elisabeth. Chil., Joseph, George, Josiah (no date). Benjamin, b. Jan. 19, 1730; John, Oct. 12, 1731; Thomas, Sept. 9, 1733; Elisabeth, Jan. 8, 1735; Martha, May 17, 1739; Priscilla, July 1, 1741; Mary, Aug. 11, 1744.

JOSEPH, m. Deborah Buel, March 20, 1740. Chil., Deborah, b. April 22, 1741; Joseph, April 22, 1743; William, Dec. 26, 1745; Elisabeth, Jan. 10, 1747; Dan, Nov. 8, 1748.

DAN, m. Susanna Carey of Bristol, Oct. 27, 1737. Chil., Bethia, b. Dec. 18, 1738; Dan, April 19, 1740; Susanna,

March 18, 1742; Benjamin, June 3, 1745; Joseph, Dec. 23, 1748.

TISDALE.

Ebenezer, m. Hope Basset (no date). Chil., Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1731; Nathan, Sept. 19, 1732; William, May 29, 1734; Sarah, May 16, 1736; Abijah, June 2, 1738; Abigail, June 18, 1740; Lydia, Jan. 10, 1742, d. 1747; Eliphalet, Sept. 15, 1744; Mary, Feb. 28, 1746; Lydia, March 15, 1749. Mr. Tisdale m. again, Mrs. Deborah Gilbert of Taunton, June 8, 1762.

ELIJAH, m. Eunice Smith, Nov. 6, 1743. Chil., Elkanah, b. Jan. 22, 1746. Mr. Elijah d. Nov. 19, 1795, and his wife d. Sept. 22, 1795. [*For TRUMBULL see p. 84.*]

TUTTLE.

JOHN, m. Judith ———. Chil., Daniel, b. Nov. 11, 1716; Martha, July 3, 1718; Judith, Sept. 2, 1720; Freedom, March 1, 1722; Silence, Dec. 20, 1723; Desire, April 16, 1728; John, Feb. 20, 1726.

JOHN, JR., m. Eunice Allen, July 17, 1747. Chil., Lucy, b. Feb. 4, 1748; James, Feb. 25, 1749.

WADSWORTH.

JOSEPH, m. Lydia Brown (no date)—she d. Dec. 27, 1759. Chil., John, b. March 15, 1705; Mary, Nov. 29, 1707; Martha, April 1, 1710.

JOHN, m. Elisabeth Richman (no date). Chil., Zerviah, b. May 6, 1735; John, June 20, 1737.

WARNER.

ICHABOD, m. Mary Metcalf, March 5, 1712. Chil., Ichabod, b. Dec. 10, 1712; Daniel, July 10, 1714; Isaac, Jan. 4, 1717; Ebeneser, March 20, 1719; Nathaniel, Feb. 18, 1722; Timothy, Dec. 21, 1724; Samuel, Aug. 21, 1726; Mary and Hannah, twins, Sept. 13, 1730; Ruth, Oct. 17, 1732; John, May 22, 1734.

WATTLES.

WILLIAM, m. Abigail ———. Chil., William, b. Nov. 21, 1706; Mary, March 11, 1709. He d. Aug. 11, 1737. She d. Nov. 21, 1744.

WILLIAM, m. Abigail Denison, May 29, 1735. Chil., Abigail, b. March 20, 1736; Ann, March 20, 1738; William, Dec. 19, 1739; Mary, Oct. 14, 1744; Belcher, Nov. 3, 1743;

Sarah, Feb. 26, 1747; Andrew, Aug. 2, 1749; Denison, July 12, 1754; Daniel, Nov. 5, 1755.

WEBSTER.

JOHN,* m. Elisabeth ———. Chil., Thomas, b. Oct. 12, 1699; Elisabeth, Feb. 26, 1701; Thomas, Feb. 8, 1704; Josiah, Jan. 26, 1706.

GEORGE,* m. Sarah ———, who d. April 12, 1721. Chil., Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1698; Jonathan, Nov. 5, 1700; Peletiah, Nov. 17, 1702; George, Aug. 5, 1704; Noah, Aug. 9, 1706; Ebeneser, June 9, 1708; Sarah, May 5, 1710; Jerusha, Jan. 20, 1712; Benajah, Dec. 25, 1713; Mary, April 1, 1718; Josiah, May 20, 1720. This family still continue here.

WEST.

JOHN, m. Deborah ———; (d. Nov. 17, 1741.) Chil., Jerusha, b. Dec. 17, 1708; Hannah, July 13, 1710; Nathan, Nov. 10, 1712; John, March 12, 1715; Priscilla, July 17, 1717—d. 1730; Dorothy, Sept. 10, 1719—d. 1730; Solomon, March 15, 1723; Caleb, July 3, 1726.

NATHAN, m. Jerusha Hinckley, July 20, 1741. Chil., Jerusha, b. Oct. 21, 1741; Samuel, Aug. 23, 1743; Nathan, May 26, 1746—d. young; Molle, June 7, 1747; Nathan, June 8, 1749; Lucy, May 16, 1751; Walter, May 12, 1753; Charles, April 22, 1755—d. young; Charles, July 4, 1756.

EBENESER, m. Mrs. Susanna Wales, Jan. 14, 1713. Chil., Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1714; Joshua, July 30, 1715; Bathsheba, March 8, 1717; Susanna, Jan. 17, 1719; Ebeneser, April 11, 1721—died young; Jonathan (d. young) and David, twins, Oct. 2, 1723. "Hon. Ebeneser West, Esq., d. Oct. 31, 1758—Susanna his wife d. Oct. 14, 1723."

JOHN, m. Rebecka Abel, Nov. 8, 1738. Chil., John, b. Aug. 8, 1739; Dan. Dec. 31, 1741; David, Feb. 4, 1744; Rufus, May 16, 1745—d. young; Abel, May 11, 1747; Hannah, Sept. 2, 1749.

AMOS, m. Sarah Cutler of Watertown, July 21, 1738. Chil., Bathsheba, b. May 1, 1739—d. young; Abigail, July 9, 1741; Bathsheba, July 29, 1743—d. young; Sarah, Aug. 28, 1745—d. young; Abia, March 15, 1748—d. young; Reuben, June 6, 1750; Simeon, May 21, 1751; Levi, May 20, 1754; Judah, April 4, 1757.

WOODWARD.

JOHN, JR.,* m. Experience Baldwin, June 2, 1703. Chil., Experience, b. Aug. 10, 1704; Israel, June 5, 1707; John, March 28, 1709—d. Sept. 8, 1741.

HENRY, bought Capt. John Avery's home lot in 1702; m. Hannah Burrows, Nov. 17, 1703. Chil., Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1705; Israel, May 20, 1708; Hannah, July 19, 1710; Abigail, Sept. 21, 1712; Sarah, Oct. 25, 1715; Martha, Nov. 14, 1717; Henry, Dec. 22, 1720; Ann, Dec. 13, 1721; David, May 20, 1725; John, Dec. 2, 1727.

ISRAEL, (son of John and Experience,) m. Abigail——, March 31, 1731. Chil., Nathan, May 13, 1732; Anna, Jan. 4, 1734; Abel, April 1, 1736; Abigail, Aug. 22, 1738—d. young; Israel, March 31, 1740; John, March 22, 1742; Asa, Feb. 10, 1744; Eunice, June 5, 1746; Elijah, June 10, 1748.

ISRAEL, (son of Henry and Hannah,) m. Mary Sims, Jan. 24, 1733. Chil., Israel, b. Aug. 1, 1738—d. young; Israel, Oct. 6, 1739; Sarah, Aug. 2, 1741; Mary, July 7, 1743; Bezaliel, July 16, 1745; Eleaser, Feb. 26, 1748; Hannah and Martha, twins, July 9 or 10, 1750—Hannah d. inf. The Woodward Family were numerous.

WOODWORTH.

EBENESER, m. Rebecka Smalley, Dec. 27, 1717. Chil., Ebeneser, Jr., b. Sept. 26, 1718; Zerviah, Nov. 14, 1720; Eliphalet, Sept. 24, 1722; Joseph, Oct. 19, 1724; Amasa, April 4, 1727; Rebecka, July 25, 1729; John, Jan. 24, 1735; Phebe, Aug. 9, 1737.

EBENESER, JR., m. Hopestill Tryon, Sept. 2, 1742. Chil., Phebe, b. July 31, 1743; John, Jan. 31, 1746; Sylvanus, Jan. 2, 1748; Elijah, Oct. 14, 1749.

BENJAMIN, father of Ichabod—d. April 22, 1729.

ICHABOD, m. Sarah——. Chil., Lebbeus, b. Jan. 8, 1723; Silas, March 22, 1725; Jehiel, Sept. 17, 1728; Reuben, Aug. 22, 1733.

DAVID, m. Hannah Gay (no date). Chil., David, b. Jan. 29, 1738; Obedience, April 6, 1740; Prudence, May 26, 1742; Moses, March 7, 1748.

SILAS, m. Sarah English, Sept. 22, 1746. Chil., Silas, b. March 21, 1747; John, Feb. 17, 1749; Solomon, April

16, 1751; Josiah, July 10, 1753; Sarah, July 23, 1755; Esekiel, April 11, 1758.

JOSEPH, third of the name, m. Rebecca Wright, May 13, 1747. Chil., Samuel, b. April 11, 1748.

WHEELOCK.

REV. ELEASER, m. 1st, Mrs. Sarah Maltby, April 29, 1735. Chil., Theodore, b. May 23, 1736; Eleazer, Jr., Aug. 14, 1737—d. young; Ruth, Jan. 12, 1740; Rhodolphus, Aug. 18, 1742; m. 2d, Mrs. Mary Brinsmade, Nov. 21, 1747. Chil., Mary, Aug. 28, 1748; Abigail, Dec. 21, 1751; John, Jan. 28, 1754; Eleaser, Jr., again, Aug. 17, 1756; James, March 5, 1759.

WILLIAMS.

DANIEL, m. Lydia Abel, June 19, 1711. Chil., Daniel, b. Aug. 14, 1712; Isaiah, March 1, 1715; Samuel (no date).

EBENESER, m. Mary Vetch, July 27, 1721. Chil., Jonathan, b. April 28, 1722; Elisabeth. May 2, 1725; Veach, April 23, 1727; Isaac, June 1, 1729.

SAMUEL, m. Deborah Throop, Dec. 3, 1724. Chil., Deborah, b. Sept. 26, 1725; Priscilla, Sept. 1, 1727; Joanna, April 26, 1729; Submit, Oct. 22, 1731; Rebecca, Feb. 20, 1733; George, Nov. 19, 1734; Bathsheba, May 22, 1737; Mary, Sept. 27, 1739; Nathaniel, April 30, 1742; Theody, Dec. 11, 1744; Samuel, Dec. 11, 1746—d. Aug. 21, 1768.

REV. SOLOMON, m. Mrs. Mary Potter (no date). Chil., Solomon, b. Nov. 5, 1723 — d. young; Eliphalet, Feb. 4, 1727; Esekiel, May 5, 1729—d. Feb. 12, 1818; William, April 8, 1731; Mary, ———; Thomas, Nov. 12, 1735—d. Feb. 10, 1819; Christiana, ———; Moses, ———; Samuel, ———; Eunice, ———.

Rev. Solomon d. Feb. 7, 1776; Mrs. Mary Williams, d. —, 1788.

WRIGHT.

ABEL, m. Rebecca ———. Chil., Ebeneser, b. Feb. 22, 1701; Mary, Nov. 22, 1702; Ephraim, Feb. 29, 1704; Martha, April 12, 1705; Jemima, Sept. 4, 1707; Ann, June 4, 1709; Miriam, Nov. 14, 1711; Benjamin, July 29, 1712—d. young; Benjamin, March 3, 1714. Mr. Abel Wright d. June 2, 1745.

SAMUEL, m. Mary Cass, Nov. 22, 1710. Chil., Aaron, b. March 29, 1713; John, Sept. 23, 1716; Mary, May 10, 1721. Abel, m. Mary Calkin, Nov. 7, 1717. Ebeneser, m. Elisabeth Newcomb, April 20, 1721.

BENONI, m. Elisabeth Smith, Jan. 7, 1742. Chil., Samuel, b. Sept. 27, 1752; Theodora, July 9, 1755; Dan, April 7, 1757; Benoni, May 31, 1761.

“How the stately years march onward!
How the centuries increase!
How the cycles roll and gather!
How the lives of mortals cease!
Life is but a repetition—
For the man who lives to-day,
Loves and hopes, like countless millions
Who have lived, and passed away.” —*A. G. Chester.*

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END.

